Manufacturers, use only the best possible materials, and cut and make them in the most artistic and reliable manner. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

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CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS. THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS PER DAY. This spiendid Hotel, having been thoroughly reno ated and refurnished, will open THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

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LOGISTS AND PHYes of children will be
Hotel, commencing
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MEDICAL ASSOCIA-days' session at Her-ruing at 10 o'clock. X BECINES OF PARK bool will take place at this evening. OF CARDIFF, N. Y., tang in Lower Farwell

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& CO., Auctioneers.
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tresses, ERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers

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COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT. Will Open for the Season of 1880, THURSDAY, JUNE 17th. PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS, OPEN FOR THE SEASON PROM JUNE 12 TO OCTOBER 1. TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

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Opens June 19. LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors. PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, Wis. Enlarged and newly furnished. Pleasantest Summer Resort in the West. GEO. A. BOSS, Proprietor, Dartford P.-O., Wis.

THE OAKWOOD, GRKEN LAKE. WIS., FAMOUS summer resort now open. It has no equal. The best families North and South recommend it. Send for illustrated circulars. GREENWAY & SONS, bartford P.-J., Wis.

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We will pay to a charitable institution \$100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETEXTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUES, patented July 4,1873. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

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TO NEWSPAPER MEN A first-class Chambers' Folding Machine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 36x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at this office.

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On Monday next, at 9 o'clock a. m., June 21, the un-resigned will sell for cash at public auction the looks and stationery of the German Book and News Company, at Store Nos. 128 and 130 Lake-st.

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On Improved City Property at current rates.

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This is an absolute saving of from \$2.00 to \$2.50 on each and

See Our 50 DIFFERENT STYLES of SUITS.

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eps them off in swarms, and is NOT POISONOUS -- Flies. Fleas. Roaches, Spiders, or Bedbugs.

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One or two of the elegant stone-front bouses being finished on Lake Front, corner of Thirtieth-st. The houses are first-class, with pariors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, servants' room and laundry below, and four bedrooms and alcove on second floor; provided with all modern improvements, pantries, closets, &c. GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 19 Washington-st.

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# PRESIDENTIAL.

The Views of Field's and Tilden's Friends as to Their Chances.

A Strong Sentiment Against the Former on the Pacific Coast.

Delegation Sent to Utica to Secure Seymour's Consent to Run.

Convention Preliminaries Kicking Up a Row in Cincinnati.

Local and National Committees at Loggerheads About the Admission Tickets. Garfield Enthusiastically Re-

Washington. FIELD AND TILDEN.

ceived on His Way to

CHANCES OF THE TWO MEN. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The movemen rom here to Cincinnati has not yet begun, al-hough a good many will leave to-morrow and next day. There is a remarkable absence of envails, and that 492 votes must be secured for a nomination, causes the friends of nearly all the leading candidates say that their favorit will be the strongest ington candidates are reserve candidates. Judge Field's managers say to-day that they are ertain that he will develop great strength on he second and third ballots, but they do not lutend to develop his strength at first. If they should decide to do so they say they are certain

even on the first ballot, as they concede to Tilden only 160 votes. The opponents of Field are endeavoring to weaken him as a candidate by intimating that his decisions have generally been in favor of corporations; and that, for instance his opinion pronouncing against the constitutionality of the Thurman Pacific Railroads Funding bill would of itself be a serious injury to him as a candidate. The strongest point that the Field men are now endeavoring to make for their candidate is that he would have great strength on the Pacific coast against Garlield, because the latter voted to sustain the President's vete of the Chinese bill proposing to abrogate treaties. Mr. Field, however, while sitting in circuit on the California coast, delivered an opinion against the queue-cutting ordinance of San Francisco, which has

INJURED HIS STANDING WITH THE ANTI-CHINESE ELEMBERT,
whereas it is known as a matter of fact that
Garfield himself, who studied the Chinese question on the spot, is in sympathy with the California anti-Chinese movement, and that his opposition to the Chinese bill last year was not because he was opposed to the merits of the question, but because he thought the bill proposed
too rudely and perhaps unlawfully to break
down treaty stipulations. There are
intimations that Garfield's letter of
acceptance will clearly show that he
is in harmony with the Pacific Coast Republicans on the Chinese question. The Seymour men
have been disturbed at the repeated declinations of their candidate, and a quite formidable
delegation, consisting, it is said, of Thurman
and Kernan hive gone to Utica to ascertain
whether Seymour would accept the nomination
if tendered him. A report is expected from this
delegation to-morrow, and if it should be favorable there would be renewed activity on behalf
of Seymour.

has determined not to be a candidate for the Democratic bomination at Cincinnati, seems to be generally credited by the leading Democrats in Washington. Ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Tilden, and is one of the very few men in whom that gentleman confides. It is known that, while in Washington several days ago, Mr. Barnum expressed the opinion that Mr. Tilden would not be a candidate.

CANVASSING. as determined not to be a candidate for the

Tilden would not be a candidate.

CANVASSING.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York delegates to Cincinnati shows a strong feeting in favor of Tilden, though there seems little doubt that many of the men are ready to be convinced by the situation they find at the Convention, and to act as shall then be deemed expedient. The Tilden leaders claim that no candidate, not even Seymour, can get as many votes in New York State as Tilden. The Tribune makes an estimate as to how the Convention will stand, giving Tilden only 83, while the combined vote of the other candidates is 254, or more than the two-thirds majority necessary for a nomination. This is, of course, largely guesswork, as most of the delegates are uninstructed, and will vote for the most available man. There seems no reason to believe the Chicago for the control of the field but rather that the able man. There seems no reason to believe that Tilden is out of the field, but rather that he is playing his favorit still-hunt for the nomina-tion.

CINCINNATI.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI. O., June 14.—Local preparation for the National Democratic Convention are going rapidly forward, but up to the presen going rapidly forward, but up to the present time very few outside politicians have arrived. Judging from information received at the ho-tels, the attendance during Convention week will be very large. The two Democratic factions in New York, Tammany and anti-Tammany, will alone send enough representatives to fill the largest hotels in the city. There will also be a large delegation from Western New York, Washington, North Ohio, and from many other quarters. Some of the prominent Democrats Washington, North Ohio, and from many other quarters. Some of the prominent Democrats estimate that the attendance cutside of delegates will be larger than at Chicago. If that should prove true there will be serious trouble in procuring shelter for the crowds. A round of the hotels to night showed that every available room is engaged. Billiard-rooms and barbershops in connection with hotels have even been regarded at high prices to delegations, and friends.

The Music-Hall is being put in readiness for The Music-Hall is being put in readiness for the event. When the preparations which are in progress are completed, it will seat 5,000 persons besides the delegates, and hold 2,500 more in the aisles and lobbies. A misunderstanding amounting almost to a quarrel has broken out between the local Committee and the National Committee over the distribution of tickets. The local Committee claim, as they do the work and foot the bills, they are entitled to the appointment of officers of the hall and ware. the work and root the only, they are entitled to the appointment of officers of the hall and man-agement of the seating. The National Commit-tee deny this privilege so far as the distribution of tickets is concerned. There is likely to be a sharp contest over the matter. The gossip about the hotels so far gives no in-dication of the drift of sentiment regarding

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—Discussion of Cincinnati probabilities has narrowed down to an ex-MILWAUKEE, June 44.—Discussion of Cincinnati probabilities has narrowed down to an exceedingly fine point in this State. The twenty delegates chosen to represent the Wisconsin Democracy, although pronounced for Seymour, have agreed to be governed by the attitude of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, provided Seymour is not shown on the first bailot to be stronger than any other candidate. It is understood that all of the delegates but Col. Vilas have agreed to this. The latter gentleman is so positively anti-Tilden that he will not commit himself to anything that would give Mr. Tilden his support or sympathy. They all agree to let Indiana select the candidate for Vice-President, hoping that Hendricks will be placed upon the ticket again, although McDonald would be perfectly satisfactory if Hendricks is not available. If this program of allowing New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey to control the nomination be agreed upon by a few other States, Tilden's nomination will be assured in advance of the meeting; but, of course, this determination of the Wisconsin delegates is based upon, the presumption of Mr. Seymour being out of the question. If he consents to have his name used at Gircumani the delegates from

this State will vote for him unitedly. Messrs. Rankin. Ellwell. Finch. Woodard, Cunningham, Hudd. Gregory, and Smith have no second choice beyond Tilden. There is a feeling of opposition here toward Thurman and Bayard, so that the third choice would be Hancock. However, the different delegates interviewed by The Thirdune correspondent appeared to be lieve that the nominee will be either Seymour or Tilden; that Seymour may have the honor if he wishes it, and if he does not Tilden is certain to become the head of the ticket once more.

SLIPPERY SAM.

SLIPPERY SAM.

HIS WAYS VERY DARK.

Special Dispatch to The Outcope Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The Democratic leaders here are as much in the dark about what they are roing to do at Cincinnati as most uninformed outsiders. A talk with their prominent Senators and Representatives show they are in the same blissful state of ignorance as before. They all tell you they want to win if possible; that they think they can, provided they nominate the right ticket, but that until the clans meet at Cincinnati and counsel together they are unable to say what decision will be reached. The prevailing opinion among them is that they can carry the approaching election with Seymour for their standard-bearer, and some such man as Thurman, or Hendricks, or McDonald on the ticket with him. Few are to be found who oppose a ticket headed by Seymour, should the latter declare that he would accept the nomination for President if unanimously tendered. The sentiment here is that no other name would be presented to the Convention, but in the uncertainty we preciting Mr. Seymour's course that be presented to the Convention, but in the un certainty respecting Mr. Seymour's course that prevails the leaders are "at sixes and sevens" as to the program at Cincinnati. The feeling

NO ONE EXPECTS THAT HE HAS the minutest chance for the nomination, but al realize that the old gent has it in his power to cause the Democracy a great deal of trouble, if he is so inclined. Hence, while no love for Tilden is to be found anywhere at the Capital, yet the fear in which he is held is widespread. It is doubtless on this account that the opposition to him is not more pronounced. The stories recently circulated that Seymour will probably refuse to accept the nomination, if tendered, the precarious condition of his health, and the like, have all been traced to Tilden's agents. This faction forms the belief that Mr. Tilden is against Seymour, but favors Payne or some other man whom he can control. realize that the old gent has it in his power to

GEN. GARFIELD.

EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribe through this city at 8 o'clock this evening or through this city at a cacta ins evening on his way to Washington. His trip from Mentor to this place was a continued evation, showing that he is very popular with the people. He declined all invitations to speak, merely bowing his acknowledgments. His arrival here was quite unexpected, though as soon as his presence at the depot became known quite a number of leading Republicans hastqued to con-gratulate him on his good luck. Several of them accompanied him as far as McKeesport.
The General is in good health and spirits. He refused to talk politics even to intimate friends.
It has just leaked out that Senator Hoar, who presided over the Chicago Couvention, once taught night-school in this city.

NEW YORK, June 14 .- A political mass-meet and most men would regard a successful assem Chi cago nominations. Another fact not calcu

THE ENTIRE BUILDING WAS PILLED with an intelligent and fashionably-attired au-dience, many of whom were ladies, and the stage among whom were Henry Ward Beecher, his wife and son, the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Gen. John Cochrane, the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, the Hon. W. W. Goodfich, the Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, Naval-Officer Burt, Col. Kibbe, Oliver Johnson, and Judge Tourgue.

A large basket of cut flowers ornamented the front of the platform, tri-colored streamers were festooned from the flies to each corner of the stage, and the boxes were draped with Na-

spoke for more than an hour, and was frequent-ly interrupted with applause. Among other things he said: "It gives me great pleasure tonight to appear before you and to advocate the claims of the Republican party to the adminis-tration of the Government for the next four years after the ensuing March. We ought to enter into this conflict which impends not tamely, with excitement, if you please, and enthusiasm, but without bitterness. We should not be misled by all the cries and abuse that will be hurled backward and forth from one to another. As we go into the conflict let us remember that a man is not any the less because he is traduced, and make large allowance for that heat of party, and not be misled by clamor, misrepresentations, and abuse.

make large allowance for that heat of party, and not be misled by clamor, misrepresentations, and abuse.

MUD IS NOT ARGUMENT.

There is always a contest going on in every great Government that is free, between the two parties that generally are arrayed. A third party is an impertinence. [Laughter and applicated that the party is an impertinence. [Laughter and applicated in power, there will always rise up what may be called a second form of "ins and outs." After a time there will be a multitude of men in that same party that think they could manage it just as well as the leaders, and there grow up, therefore, condites in the bosoms of parties as there has in the bosom of the Kepublican party. Now every party is an organization, and wo be to the party that has a dozen heads, and therefore a dozen plans, split up and in confusion. Happy is the purty that has a clear-headed leader he every State and in the Nation. [Applause.] Yet men long used to govern forget oftentimes the amenities and conellistions required, and come to have too firm a grip, and it is eminently proper there should be sometimes, therefore, a rebuke to the party, that they should govern with less vigor. I look upon the abolition of the unit rule in the great Convention as an event that will be historic and glorious in the time to come. Belisving there must be a machine and engineer, yet I think it the duty of every citizen to watch the machine and engineer [applause], and therefore I am very happy to see the Chicago Convention so far hold back the rigor of the machinery as to give the voice of the people more directly an influence in the selection of the Magistracy and the determination of policles. [Applause.] In other respects the great Convention pleased me, because I could not help myself. I for one desired that Grant should have been nominated, but since he was set aside shall I go to my tent and sulk? God forbid [applause]; and all the more when the second choice gave to us a man in many respects admirable a man that for some functions se

A MEETING IN NEW YORK.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. ETTER FROM WILLIAM E. CHANDLER-HIS RE-VIEW OF THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION-

Boston, June 10, 1880 .- To the Editor of the New York Tribunc—SIR: Great as is the disap-pointment of the friends of James G. Blaine that he was not nominated, it is alleviated by oles which during the conflicts of this remarkable Convention his candidacy came to rep sent. Those principles, all connected and in

(1) The perfect equality and individual fre om of all the delegates. be represented by delegates of its own selection.
(3) The rotation of Presidents, according to

The continued existence of the Republica party depended upon the courageous vindica party depended upon the courageous vindica-tion of these principles. By a bare majority of 37 in the State Convention of New York, of 20 in Pennsylvania, and of an uncertain 9 in Illinois, attempts had been made, either by overruling the choice of the Congressional districts or by resolutions of instructions, to coerce the votes of 63 delegates against the wishes of their dis-tricts. If this coercion had succeeded, and by the 170 votes of these three States and the ai-most solid votes of the hopelesly Democratic States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Ken-tucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, States of Albama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia,
Gen. Grant had been nominated a third
time, against the declarations and votes
of the Republican States of California, Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin, it is not indiscreet, now the danger has
passed, to say that the nominee would have been
defeated at the polis, and the Republican party,
on a wrong issue, with a candidate most unwisely selected, would have gone down to destruction, not soon to rise again.

defeated at the poils, and the Republican party, on a wrong issue, with a candidate most unwisely selected, would have gone down to destruction, not soon to rise again.

Fortunately, delegates representing unvarying majorities of over seventy were determined that, however they might differ as to candidates, no such supreme folly as the nomination of Gen. Grant, by the methods in which alone it could be effected, should be accomplished in the National Convention of 1880; and the persistency of men of intelligent conviction triumphed over the obstinacy of infatuated and enraged egotists and their unreasoning and detuded Southern followers. And thereby the Republican party has been saved to control and bless the country.

The delegates in favor of Blaine, Sherman, and Washburne controlled the Convention from the start, never yielded control for a single moment or on any one vote, and at last selected a candidate on whom all could unite and go on to victory. The personal disappointment of the friends of each of these candidates largely disappears in view of the general success of all in vindicating and establishing fundamental principles of mestimable value.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION.

The special feature of the progress of the Convention toward the establishment of correct principles was the admission of the contesting delegates from nine districts in Illinois. The State Convention had flagrantly disregarded and overruled the District Conventions, and the latter appealed to the National Convention for redress. The Blaine and Sherman men, who controlled the Committee on Credentials, could gain little in votes by giving it. Only thirteen of their delegates in Illinois and Alabama were admitted by it, while by applying the same rule they lost four in Kansas, leaving a net gain of only nine; and they lost more than the advantage thus gained by intensifying and solidifying, during the contest and test votes over contested seats, the Grant column, so that it would not broak and nominate either Blaine or Sherman. But a sa

THE QUICK NORMATION OF GARFIELD.
When the anti-Grant forces determined to bring to an end the desallock that do not not the company of the state of THE QUICK NOMINATION OF GARPIELD.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER.

settlement of every preliminary to the complete organization of the Convention the simple right triumphed. Exceeding in importance every other consideration, the Convention settled the fact that, so long as the Republican

the higher position. And in that position I here make the confident prediction he will be installed on the 4th day of March next.

It is my good fortune also to know well Gen. Arthur, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency. In unsullied character and in devotion to the principles of the Republican party, no man in the organization surpasses him. No man has contributed more of time and means to advance the fust interests of the party than he.

These nominations are the trumpet to summon all the wandering tribes of the Republican party to its respiendent standard. In this glad, auspicious hour let us all renew our fealty to the grand organization in whose keeping the interests and destiny of the country alone are secure. Once more successful in the coming Presidential election, and the only element which has ever disturbed the peace or threatened the unity of the Nation will cease to be dangerous. The apportionment to follow the census now being taken will render a united South harmless, even when reinforced by a united Northern\_Democracy. This is the great prize for which we now contend, and under the leadership of Garrield and Arthur we piedge ourselves to do our full share in winning it. And we of the silver hairs will take good care to be found upon the ourposts with the younger men of the party in securing the grand coming triumph of the party to which we are attached by every consideration of liberty, hamanity, and exalted government.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

LONG JONES,

Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, came down yesterday from Warren, and is stopping at the Grand Pacific, where he and Dan Shepard were busily engaged laying out the preliminary matters for the commig campaign.

The location of the State headquarters has not yet been fixed upon. The State Committee will probably be called to meet at the Grand Pacific on the 7th of July, when all the details will be decided upon and the headquarters permanently fixed. Mr. Jones says that he awas for Grant, but that he is for Garfield and Arthur now. Republicans had but one duty to perform, and that was to fight the Democratic party. He thought that in his section all Republicans felt the same way. The greatest enthusians was prevalent, and every Republican all elevable for success. Everybody was satisfied with the ticket, and he felt that the State of Illinois would roil up a majority of over 40,000. Trumbull had been put forward as a marryr to the Democratic cause, for he would be terribly slaughtered in November.

THE UNION VETERAN CLUB held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the following the followin

probably be called to meet at the Grand Pacific on the 7th of July, when all the details will be decided upon and the beadquarters permanently fixed. Mr. Jones says that he avas for Grant, but that he is for Garfield and Arthur now. Republicans had but one duty to perform, and that was to fight the Democratic party. He thought that in his section all Republicans felt the same way. The greatest enthusiasm was prevalent, and every Republican felt confident of success. Everybody was satisfied with the ticket, and he felt that the State of Illinois would roll up a majority of over 40,000. Trumbull had been put forward as a martyr to the Democratic cause, for he would be terribly slaughtered in November.

THE UNION VETERAN CLUB held a regular monthly meeting iast evening in the club-room of the Palmer House, Lewis F. Jacobs in the chair. After the usual routine business was disposed of, applications for membership were read. Among these was one from Joseph Dixon, whose occupation was stated to be that of "ex-Chief of Police and capitalist," and whose military service consisted of "two years in the secret service." Another was from James H. Bowen, whose title to admission was based on the fact that he had been on Gov. Oglesby's staff during the War. The Committee on Political Action was instructed to report at the next meeting resolutions heartly indorsing the National and State tlekets. The rest of the session was devoted to addresses from Col. Roberts and Comrade Ralph charging Postmaster Palmer with having refused employment to orippled soldiers and giving it to Democrats. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

MR. WASHINGTON MARKS, the City Administrator of New Orleans, who ac-

ment to crippled soldiers and giving it to Democrats. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

MR. WASHINGTON MARKS,
the City Administrator of New Orleans, who accompanies the Continentals to the East, is an alternate at large to the Democratic Convention. He is a gentleman of liberal ideas, but an outand-out Democrat. "That was a happy solution." he said, "of the difficulties in your Chicago Convention. The South feels kindly to Gen. Garfield, and it has forever killed the third term. People were afraid of that. I think that Gen. Garfield will find quite as much favor in the South as Gen. Grant would have done. The people there like him because he is regarded as favoring them. He has always voted for internal improvements in the South, and your party could not have found a better way out of its difficulties."

"Who are the Democrats going to nominate?" asked the reporter.

"It won't be Tilden. We are going to nominate Seymour has declined."

"But Seymour has declined."

"But Seymour has declined."

"But Seymour has declined."

"On well, I am willing to stake all I am worth on Mr. Seymour if he is nominated."

"You will find lots of takers for that bet here," said the reporter.

"O, well, I am willing to stake all I am worth on Mr. Seymour if he is nominated."

"But Mr. Tilden will not be cheated out of the nomination. I think that he will act pleasantly gand do all he can for the ticket.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR A. CALDWELL, of Leavenworth, Kas., arrived in the city yesterday, and is at the Grand Pacific. A Trub-

morney must have to elect their candidates, and without which they are lost.

THE PITTSBERGER "VOLKSBLATT"
(Ind. R.) filosofises about platforms in the following strain: "The Chicago platform is here and there severely criticised, even by stalwart Republican papers; it does not contain anything new, and, setting aside the mutual-admiration society's self-laudation, all is meaningless, they say. Well, who that has many years of political experience behind him expects in this year of our Lord 1890 a political platform with something in it? Since Grant's defeat there are no questions of great political importance before the people. One party lives on the reminiscences of the past, the other strikes with a long pole at something hidden in a fog, and promises to haul down the eternal blue from the heavens. To keep such promises, nobody has the slightest intention, excepting may be those few good-natured souls who are called in political impo' darned fools. On an average, all that can be said about platforms is contained in these few words: "The good they contain is not new, and the new they contain is of little value and importance. In other words, platforms are made to stand, tramp, and spit upon! If there was at this moment a question of importance at stake which did appeal directly to the feelings, to the hearts, or at least to the nearest interests of the people, it would be different; but the third term is dead, and the political parties are forced to first the same old devil around the same old stump."

Garriell's NAME.

The good and learned Dr. Pretorius, of the

but the third term is dead, and the political parties are forced to fight the same old devil around the same old stump."

GARPIELD'S NAME.

The good and learned Dr. Pretorius, of the Westliche Post, is, besides being proficient in a great many other studies, a great genealogist. He has discovered that Garfield is a German; his name is Garfield, and Hesse-Darmstadt is his fatherland. He reads and speaks German, he looks like a German, be is studious like a German, consequently he is a German. But The Trinum is afraid that the learned Doctor is mistaken this time. The Doctor has a penchant for making Germans out of great men by the sound of their names, no matter whether they (as he supposes) are translated from German into English, or from French into German. He discovered that the banker August Belmont, of New York, was the son of a Jewish money-lender at Alzel, in Hesse-Darmstadt, and that his name was Freiberger. In this instance, He finisted that Gen. John C. Fremont was the son of a Jewish elothing-dealer in the City of Darmstadt, and that his name was Freiberger. In this instance he was wrong, and when Gen. Fremont refused to acknowledge this newly-invented genealogical record he cut his acquaintance. Relative to the Doctor's new Garfield family record. Mr. Fred. Hassaurek, of the Cincinnati Volkablet, says as follows: "From what source the Westliche Post delived this news, and whether it can prove the assirtion, swe are unable to say. For the presentiwe decib the correctness thereof very much. Mr. Galfield is, as we are informed, of New England, what is, Roglish descent. His father was born in the State of New York, and came from an old Massachusetts family, which eneigrafied thence from England. However, should the Westliche Post be able to bring the proof of its assertion we will gladly give it circulation by publication."

They compare him to the upstart in their own country, who, although he forced himself up by perseverance and intelligence into high positions, always appears to the aristocratic world in a ridiculous light because of his lack of recherché and redned maner, and because he never will be able to divest himself entirely of the outward marks and characteristics of the plebelan stock from which he sprang. But the American stelf-made man has cast off all marks and labels of his former trade. Whether he began his career as a farmer-boy behind the plow, or a wood-chopper with his ax, as a tailor with his goose and needle, or as a blacksmith with his hammer, or a raftsman, or a faithout-man with his oar,—as soon as he succeeds in elevating himself into higher spheres in life, he knows intuitively how to appear in the best society. In his conduct, and behavior, and refined manners he is not to be distinguished from those who are born to the "craft" and those who were raised in it. The President, the Senator, the Minister, and the Secretary, who started in life as farmer's boy, rail-splitter, flatboat-man, tailor, or carpenter, is nothing more or less than a gentleman who, with ease, grace, and without constraint or embarrissment, can move in the salons of the proudest lords and Princes of Europe. I what has been said is applicable to James A. Garrield. In appearance be is noble and distingué; his carriage, his speech, the clearness and viror with which he expresses his thoughts, his practical knowledge as well as his knowledge as a statesman, would be an ornament to any menter of the British Cabinet, even if he does not quite come up to Gladstone, to whom he has been often compared. At all events, Garbield is a most spiendid specimen of a self-made man, and as President of the United States he will be an honor to the Nation."

THE PHILADELPHIA "REPUBLIKANER"

THE PHILADELPHIA "REPUBLIKANER"
sches the Germans of the City of Brotherly lligence among the Germans of our city assive kind. Of course, there are many but the greater part of them do not take any interest in any election. They do not think that with their neglect to vote they neglect a duty which they owe the Republic as citizens, and to their countrymen and themselves as men. And the most intelligent element of the Geranna is the most indifferent in this respect. They seem be sublimely disgusted with politics i proudly withdraw to their dwellings, declaring with pathos that they will not besmeat their hands with such humbuggery. They seem entirely to forget that every citizen must be a politician,—I. e., must take part in politics before he can be a good citizen. If this very element, this intelligent element of the Germans, would divest itself of this haughtheses, take part in city, county, State, and National affairs, all this humbuggery, as they term it, would cease at once. Their countrymen who are not so well informed would gather around them, and these would be prevented from following the lead of political demagogs and tricksters. The fixers and ward-bummers would disappear from the field at once, as vice will always fall before virtue. But sublime disgust and political indolence never gained a political victory. And what in the end? As intelligence and prosperity generally go hand in hand, they always are the irst victims of their political disgust and indolence! When the public taxes are squandered by irresponsible and bad officers and the treasuries of the people are empty, they are the first suffer. This can be prevented by a little pong with pathos that they will not besmea by irresponsible and bad officers and the treas-uries of the people are empty, they are the first to suffer. This can be prevented by a little po-litical courage and determination, not to be driven from the field of political action by im-pudence and the schemes of bad men. If the intelligent portion of Germans tail to mix with and lead their countrymen who are not so well informed, they should not compiain when igno-rance, inpudence, and the bad designs of bad men are victorious over decency and intelli-gence."

has the following: "The enthusiasm with which the defeat of Grant and his three Bosses and the defeat of Grant and his three Bosses and the nomination of Garfield has been greeted by all Liberal Republicans demonstrates from whence the wind is blowing. Now we can hear from thousands of old Republicans: 'I did not like to say anything; but, if Grant had been nominated, I would not have gone to the polls!' Others go still further, and say that in case of Grant's nomination they would have voted the Democratte ticket for the fist time. Truly, the Republican party in Convention assembled at Chicago escaped a great danger."

### THE GRANT CANVASS.

Its Social Aspect in Chicago – The Palmer House Headquarters—Grant's Fault—Mis Bosses as Conspirators— The Heal Weight of the Third-Term

Objection.
Correspondence New York Evening Post (Rep.).
CHICAGO, June 10.—The failure of Gen. Grant
to receive the nomination for President is felt
as 'a personal loss more keenly in a select circle in this city than at any other point in the country. In New York the fight was made against the political machine. In Pennsylvania the overtopping power of Cameron's wealth, and e disposition of both the Camerons to use that ealth in the management of party affairs, had the party which exists in that State. In Illinois the party has been divided with reference to Logan's leadership; but the inspiration of the opposition to Grant in this State is largely of social origin, and Chicago is the centre of the trouble. Through the marriage of Col of the trouble. Through the marriage of Col Fred Grant with a relative of the proprietor of the Palmer House, that caravansary has become the headquarters of what is known here as the Grant circle in society and of the Galena Ring in politics. By the law of natural selection, therefore, the Palmer House was the rallying-place of the Grant forces during the Conven-tion, and from it radiated all the local influences that were at work for his nomination. Col. Fred Grant was during the first part of the canvass exceedingly active forh is father, for the latter's success meant, so far as a nomination might go,

tion, and from it radiated all the local influences that were at work for his nomination. Col. Fred Grant was during the first part of the canvass exceedingly active for his father, for the latter's success meant, so far as a nomination might go, the transfer of the Palmer House circle to Washington as leaders of society there. The importance of the contest, therefore, called into service every device at this headquarters for rousing eithusiasm for the ex-President. Every day some new design was hung in the rotunda. A large canvas with a rough sketch of the General on horseback was strung up bearing the motto, "Fortes fortuna ajuvat," a legend which created some dissatisfaction in the dirent rabble because the latter thought that Grant's sayings ought to be given in language waich everybody understood. "Let us have peace," in gas jets, binzed in the conservatory hedind the olice dosk, and inside the desk were two canvas/columns on which were inscribed the names of Grant's battles. Over the arch leading to the main starts of the botel was the legend." I have no policy to enforce against the will of the people, while on the stair railing a canvas remandou anti-Grant people that "All nations do honor to hilm." Over the equestrian picture was another legend for the comfort of the opposition, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

However pleasant or unpleasant these legends may have been to certain Republicans before the contest was settled, they are now fraught with nothing but grim satire. Gen, Grant takes rofuge behind the zean of his political managers, but beyond them he has been seen by every one to be engaged in the fight. His fault is that he did not put aside with a firm hand the kingly crown. His name remained in the Convention until it was driven out by the popular will. If his friends had at the last moment witthdrawn it something of the world's good opinion of the ex-President might have been secured to him. Only one block away from the place where the American people forced within telephone call of the nominating convention. Wherever it was thought that his personal presence could stimulate third-term sentiment thither he was sent. It was believed that he could do no good to the cause by visiting New York. That State Mr. Conkling considered himself master of. Pennsylvania had behaved hadly in the National Convention of 1876, and therefore a tour for Grant through that State was arranged and carried out. Chicago was made a repository for the Grant entusiasm. When the ex-President was here the city held a carriival over him. It was supposed that every shout for Grant of the Wilderness was a shout for him as the coming third-term candidate. The bonfires that biazed then would, it was intended, be rekindled when he should be the choice of the Republican Convention, which had meantime been called to meet here.

While the candidate for a third term was thus on exhibition, Conkling in New York, Cameron in Pennsylvania, and Logan in Illipois were busy attending to such minor details of the undertaking as the controlling of cancuses and the working out of other grand pinns. How well they succeeded is known. In New York City the muchine needed only to be started in order to turn out the right sort of delegates. At Albany the primary meetings were held practically in scret. In Utica one man stood in, the way of Ar. Conkling retting into his own State Conven-

tion at his own home, and this man was bribed by money or by office, or by both, to get out of the way. In the State Convention the "unit rule" was laid on in order that in the National Convention New York should cast seventy votes for a third term. In Pennsylvania similar precautions were taken, but in Illimois it became necessary to disfranchise ten districts in the National Convention. When the result of this machine work was brought to ether here the lash was applied to the backs of recalcitrants: the "gag" was attempted to be applied to the Convention, and every effort was made by the Grant circle at the Palmer House to force the third-term candidate on the party. When it became evident that the unit rule would be abrogated by the Convention Mr. Conkling had the hardihood to attempt to proceed to business without rules, and when the delegates from West Virginia voted against the resolution committing the delegates to the support of the candidate, whoever he might be, Mr. Conkling undertook to expel them from the Convention.

These movements had every essential attribute of a conspiracy to overthrow one of the established principles of American politics. If it stopped there no harm might come of it, for political principles are Impotent until they are carried into government. A nomination for a third term could bring no harm to the country if the people should retuse to ratify it. But this conspiracy proceeded on the assumption that the people would either willingly ratify the nomination or be made to appear to ratify it. But this conspiracy against the Government, and affords abundant justification for the application of the term conspirators to those who were here managing the Grant canvass. If Gen. Grant was not at the head of the conspirators he was the instrument in their hands by means of which they intended to carry out their disspicable scheme.

As soon as if became evident that the opposition to Grant could not concentrate on any one of the candidates from the representation of grant's nomination. Works was considering the quiet.

Works was considering the quiet. There was a contest as to the respective merits of various wooden pavements. Mr. Parsons represented, as attorney, the De Gotyer & McClelland patent, and being called away from Washington about the time the hearing was to be had before the Board of Public Works on this subject, procured tien. Cardick to appear before the Board in his starting was to pear before the Board in his starting was to merits on this patent tion in the matter. It was not a question as to the kind of contract that should be made, but as to whether this particular kind of pavement should be laid. The criticism of the Committee was not upon the pavement in favor of which Gen. Gardield argued, but was upon the contract made with reference to it; and there was no evidence which would warrant the conclusion that he had anything to do with the latter. Very respectfully, etc. thing to do with the latter. Very respectfully, etc., J. M. Wilson.

I want to say this, further, that if anybody in the world holds that my fee in connection with this pavement, even by saggestion or implication, had any relation whatever to any appropriation by Congress for anything connected with this District, or with anything else, it is due to me, it is due to this Committee, and it is due to Congress, that that person be summoned. If there be a man on this earth who makes such a charge, that man is the most infamous perjurer that lives, and I shall be glad to confront him anywhere in this world. I am quite sure this Committee will not allow hearsay and contradictory testimony to raise a presumption against me. Now, I will say very frankly to the Committee that, if I had known or imagined that there was an intent such as this witness in-Committee that, if I had known or imagined that there was an intent such as this witness insinuates, on the part of anybody, that my employment by a brother lawyer to prepare a brief on a perfectly legitimate question—a question of the relative merits of certain lawful patents—had any connection whatever, or any supposed connection in the mind of any man, with my public duties, I certainly would have taken no such engagement. I would have been a weak and a very footish man to have done so, and I rust that gentlemen who know me will believe that I would at least have had too much respect for my own ambition to have done such a thing.

It appears that in the De Golver contract there

# THE DE GOLYER CONTRACT.

An Old Slander on Gen. Garfield Revamped-His Own Explanation of the Matter. The Democratic press are burning their powder against Gen. Garfield so early in the campaign that they will be out of ammunition

before the battle is fairly commenced, and the will discover that the same powder cannot be fired off twice. Their principal point of attack now relates to a contract for paving some streets in Washington ten or twelve years ago. The whole case has been twice investigated by special committees of Congress.

The first investigation was by a joint commit

tee of the Senate and House in 1872, and the last by a committee of the House in 1874. One witness—a Mr. Nickerson—testified that he had been informed that Gen. Garfield received \$5,000 from the contractors, De Golyer, McClelland, Chittenden, and others, for paving the streets of Washington, as a fee for an argument he made before the District of Columbia Board of Public Works in favor of a certain patent payement, and that, being at that time the Chairman of the House being at that time the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, his services in the premises were secured and rewarded for the sake of his great influence in Congress, which would have to make an appropriation for the payment of the street-paying contractors. This is the general charge as voiced by Nickerson, who, it seems, had a falling-out with his partners in the contract and with the District of Columbia authorities, and was in quest of revenge, striking right and left, and hitting everybody

Mr. Nickerson—Allow me to ask you a question.

Mr. Garfield—Certainly.

Mr. Nickerson—In view of your explanation, I ask you to state what this provision in this award in relation to that 50,000 square yards refers to—what appropriation that refers to, around the parks or anywhere else?

Mr. Garfield—I cannot be expected to explain the language of this contract, which I have never seen, but if the Chairman will look at the appropriation bill, especially in 1873, he will find that there were three appropriations made; one (\$180,000, If think) to reimburse the old Washington corporation previous to the creation of the Board of Public Works, for work that was done around the Government reservation. The old canal had been filled up, and the Smithsonlan grounds had been bettered by that improvement, and there was an appropriation to reimburse the old corporation for that part of its improvements which lay opposit the public grounds of the United States; and in the same bill there was also an appropriation made to relative the Baard of Public Works for the Gov-While the investigation of 1874 was in progimburse the Board of Public Works for the Government's share of the improvements made in front of the public buildings and grounds.

The Chairman—Do you recollect the amount of that appropriation?

Mr. Garfield—I think it was about \$180,000. I ought to say, however, that that was put on, not in the House, but in the Senate. I was not on the conference: I had nothing to do with it; it was perfectly right if I had been on the Committee, but I was not. That had no more to do with anybody's pavement, or with any particular ress, Gen. Garfield, learning of Nickerson's statement, demanded a hearing, and was called before the Committee. He acknowledged reelving a fee for making an argument as an atally disclaimed any connection with or knowledge of any corrupt ring or any improper action whatever. Here is an extract from the official record of the investigation. Gen. Garfield said: Now the whole story is plainly and briefly told.

with anybody's payement, or with any particular contract for any particular patent or payement than with the man in the moon. A day or two before the adjournment of the Congress which adjourned in the latter part of May or the first part of June, 1872, Richard C. Parsons, who was a practicing lawyer in Cleveland, but was then the Marshal of the Supreme Court, and an old acquaintance of mine, came to my house and said that he was called away summarily by Important business; that he was retained in a case on which he bad spent a Every candid person, who is disposed to fair-ness and justice, will acquit Gen. Garfield of any dishonorable motive or action in connection with this matter. Certain it is that the people in his own Congressional district—one of the most moral and intelligent in the United States was retained in a case on which he had spent a great deal of time, and that there was but one thing romaining to be done, to make a brief of the relative merits of a large number of wooden was a state of the relative merits of a large number of wooden as the state of the state oughly ventilated, have reflected him to Con gress three times since then by large majorities and that the Legislature of the State of Ohio with his record clearly before it, elected him to the United States Senate last winter. In his own State all, the slanders against him which the Democrats are now circulating throughout the country have been thoroughly exposed time and again, and have long since been dropped as gros

# THE WEATHER.

It appears that in the De Golyer contract ther

yards of paving to be done, contingent upon an

sards of paving to be done, contingent upon an appropriation being made covering the same. In reference to this point, the official record of the investigation contains the following:

Mr. Garfield—Mr. Chairman, I never saw this contract before, but I want to say a word in regard to the word "appropriation" used in it. It has no more reference to Congress than it has to Great Britain. The Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, under the general law and the legislation of the District Government, made the appropriations itself, and taxed the people of the District along the streets where these improvements were made, by the front foot; and I, in common with other property-bolders in the District paid my assessment levide by the Board of Public Works for the improvements made in front of my property; and the appropriation bere referred to is the appropriation by the District Government, either out of the funds that it had raised by bonds issued on the credit of the District or by assessments oy the District authorities upon the people whose property was improved. The only connection that the United States had with it, in reference to appropriations, was this: Whenever the Board of Public Works laid a pavement only astreet upon which any United States building or ground was situated, Congress as a matter of comitty as it does in every other city in the

ever the Board of Public Workslaid a pavement on a street upon which any United States build-ing or ground was situated, Congress as a matter of comity, as it does in every other city in the Union, paid its quota of the assessment per front toot. That is the only relation that Con-gress had to any of these improvements, except in so far as we have been compelled subsequent-ly to advance money to pay the interest on their bonds; which of course was a matter that no-body could have foreseen.

Mr. Nickerson—Allow me to ask you a ques-tion.

was a stipulation for an additional number

appropriation being made covering the sa

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASH-INGTON, D. C., June 15—1 a.m.—For Tennesse and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, lower tempera ture, westerly winds, cloudy weather, and num erous rains, followed by clearing weather. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising followed by stationary or falling

barometer, northerly winds veering to easterly in the latter, stationary or rising temperature, preceded by falling in southern portions of the Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, with numerous rains, in the Upper Mississippi

For the Lower Lake region, falling followed by rising barometer, easterly winds shifting to north or west, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and numerous rains.

For the Upper Lake region, higher barometer, northerly winds, stationary or falling temperature, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and

ture, partly cloudy of the continue at Milwaukee, numerousicains.
Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Sec. I, Chicago, Grand Haven, Sec. 3, Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, Sec. 4, Toledo, and Sandusky, and are ordered for Cieveland, Sec. 5, Erie, and Buffalo.

Local observations.

Chicago, June 14.

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SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 14.—Thirty-seven thousand acres of Indemnity school lands in the Counties of Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Langlade, Lincoln, Marinette, Oconto, Polk, Portago, Price, Shawano, and Wanshara, approved by the Interest of Control of the Control o Effecting and Waushara, approved by the United States to the State of Wisconsin, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Land-Office in the Capitol to-morrow.

Don't use stimulants, but Nature's real brain and nerve food—Hop Bitters. Knowles Insect Powder Gun is by far the best. No other Whisker Dye equals Hall's Speems

# FOREIGN.

A Very Lively Episode in the English House of Commons.

Home-Rulers Question the Fitness of the French Ambassador to

A Most Decided Opposition to General Amnesty in the French Senate.

England and France Trying to Come Together on the Tariff Question.

Trade Between India and Great Britain Reported as Decreasing Yearly,

#### While That Between India and the United States Is Rapidly Increasing.

GREAT BRITAIN. PAILURE OF COTTON BROKERS.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—The market for cotto to arrive was upset Saturday by the failure of Rushton, Johnson & Co., brokers, with outstanding contracts for June delivery represe about 10,000 bales. The loss is estimated at abou

£10,000. SERIOUSLY ILL. Tom Taylor, the distinguished dramatic author, is seriously ill of paralytic affection. THE REV. ALEXANDER MACKONOCHIE ontemplates a two-months' visit to America.

London, June 14.—The Government is considering the question of a joint representation of all the Powers in favor of religious liberty in Morocco.

OUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

In the House of Commons this evening, in accordance with notice given, O'Donnell, Home-Rule member for Dungarvan, asked Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, a question relative to the antecedents of Challomel La Cour, recently appointed French Ambassador to London, and whether his nomination as Ambassador to Germany was not withdrawn in deference to the wish of the German Government. The question caused a lively scene. Premier Gladstone moved that O'Donnell should not be heard. Parnell and A. M. Sullivan, Home-Rulers, protested against the attempt to silence a member. Sir Charles Dilke denied the allegations contained in O'Donnell's question.

O'Donnell was not satisfied with the answer, and moved the adjournment of the House, and, on pretext of speaking on that motion, persisted amid uproar. The Speaker said his conduct was grave abuse.

Cowen, Liberal member for Edinburg, condemned the attempt to propagate a libel in guise of a question. The question put by O'Donnell saccused Challomel La Cour of participation in a massacre and robbery in a convent.

7 p. m.—The scene in the House is waxing warmer.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Conservative, opposed QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

warmer.
Sir Stafford Northcote, Conservative, opposed Gladstone's motion as irregular.
The Speaker admitted that a similar motion had not been made for 200 years.
Sir William Harcourt said O'Donnell had retion.
Capt. Price, Conservative member for Devonport, moved that Sir William Harcourt be not heard. [Loud cheers from the Opposition.]
The Speaker ruled that Sir William Harcourt was in possession of the floor. [Cheers.]
Sir William Harcourt then pointed out that O'Donnell's attack on Challomel La Cour ought not to receive the countenance of any part of the House.

The Rt.-Hon. William E. Forster said O'Don-nell's speech was contrary to the decency of o'Donnell summoned Forster to withdraw his

words.
The Speaker ruled the remark unparliamentary, and Forster withdrew't.
Lord Hartington justified Gladstone's motion.
Lord John Manners triged the House not to revive a precedent 200 years oid.
Parnell moved for an adjournment of the de-

bate.
After an animated discussion Parnell's motion was rejected—249 to 135.
Capt. Nolan moved for an adjournment of the

Gladstone persisted in his motion.
Forster appealed to O'Donnell to let the matter drop, but O'Donnell refused.
Capt. Nolan's motion was then rejected—vote, 224 to 58.
Lord Eleho then moved for an adjournment of the debate.
After further animated discussion and the rejection of Lord Elebo's motion, Gladstone, upon the understanding that O'Donnell meant only to give notice of the question, said he was willing to withdraw his motion.
O'Donnell then stated the terms in which he proposed to ask his question on Thursday, after which the House adjourned.

Over eighty Conservatives voted with the minority on Parnell's motion for the adjournment of the debate in the House of Commons last night.

THE RIPLE. The following are the total scores in the Ed-inburg international ritle match: England, 1,738; Scotland, 1,700; Ireland, 1,501. INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

INTERNATIONAL ODURTESIES.

CORK, June 14.—Sir John Arnott to-day entertained the American rifle team at his residence. A large company was invited to meet the Americans. The American Consul at Queenstown was among those present. After a splendid alfresco luncheon, Sir John Arnott proposed the health of President Hayes, to which Col. Brookes responded. The next toast was to Col. John Bodine and the American team. Col. Bodine responded.

# FRANCE.

PARIS, June 14.—A duel with swords took place Saturday on the Spanish frontier between La Naure, the new Bonapartist member from Ribrae, and his opponent at the election, Archille Simon, Republican. The former was

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF. Premier De Freyeinet and Tirard. Minister of Commerce, to-day attended the sitting of the Sonatorial Committee for the revision of the Perret said the Committee had been surprised

Perret said the Committee had been surprised at the semi-oficial note in the Journal des Debats in regard to the signing of the preliminaries for a treaty of commerce between France and England.

De Freycinet replied that no contract had been entered into with England, and no formal engagement had been made en either side. A reservation had been made leaving the period for opening negotiations undecided, and the hands of the Government were totally unfettered.

hands of the Government were todaily and tered.

The Committee then discussed whether it was anyisable to interpellate the Government on the subject. A resolution was adopted declaring that it behooved the Senate to relieve itself from the responsibility in the eyes of the country. In accordance with this resolution to formal interpellation will be addressed to the Government, but merely a question on the subject.

LEON SAY,

In his speech on taking his seat as presiding officer of the Senate to-day, said the Republican
institutions of France could not bear all the
fruit expected of them unless there existed between the great Powers a state of complete
unity of action. He urged the Senate to act in
a spirit of anity with the Chamber of Deputies.
The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the bill
passed by the Senate in regard to the reorganization of the military administration. The Minister of War condemned alike the Senate's bill
and that of the Committee of the Chamber of
Deputies, and urged the appointment of a committee of both Houses to try and reconcile the
two measures.

At a meeting of the Left Centre of the Senate to-day a resolution was passed by a large majority declaring that the time had not arrived for settling the amnesty question. WILL ABANDON THE SCHEME.

It is stated that the Government, in consideration of the feeling in the Senate, has decided to relinquish the intention of taking the initiative in proposing plenary amnesty.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 15.—The Mark Lane Express says: Roth wheat and barley, especially the latsays: Roth wheat and barley, especially the latter, have improved greatly during the past fortnight. Warmer weather, however, is still wanted. Deliveries of English wheat at the principal towns continue about half of those of the corresponding time last year. Offerings at Mark Laine are also quite unimportant, and trade quiet. Holders, however, despite the improvement in the appearance of the home crop, have not pressed asles. Millers have taken what few lots were suitable for grinding at former prices, but there was no inquiry for inferior samples.

Imports of foreign into London have been moderate. This circumstance, combined with the Continental demand, which has now extended to grain in London warehouses, neutralized the tendency usual at this period of the year to discount the effects of the weather.

PRICES ARE CONSEQUENTLY WELL SUSTAINED, though the demand is not very active. Red American was somewhat dearer in consequence of its comparative scarcity. In London the millers are only buying from hand to mouth, and speculators are holding entirely aloof, as they consider the present prices mainly sustained by the wheat ring in America. Nearly all the wheat received at London lately has gone direct to consumers. Granary stocks have bedirect to consumers. Granary stocks have be-come unusually light. Maize inanimate.

There was a good demand for oats, though re-cent arrivals have caused a decline of 6d on

cent arrivels have caused a week.

Arrivals of wheat at ports of call have been large, and consisted almost exclusively of white descriptions. There was

A GOOD DENAND,
early in the week both for the United Kingdom
and the Continent at fully previous prices, but
during the last day or two the demand was considerably checked by brilliant weather and lower
prices from America. White sorts declined a
shilling per quarter, while red sorts, in consequence of of their scarcity.

quence of of their scarcity,

ONEY SLIGHTLY PAVORED BUYERS.

The coast is still bare of maize. Wheat for shipment is freely offered at declining prices, red winter closing at Is 6d and springs from 3d to 6d lower on the week. There was some little business in red winter at 43s 6d for July and August shipment. There has been a good demand for maize, which after some fluctuations, closes at from 6d to 3d lower.

Sales of English wheat last week 28,458 quarters at 41s 11d, against 44,546 quarters at 44s 4d for the same period last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending June 5 were 965,346 hundredweight wheat and 192,724 hundredweight flour.

### GERMANY.

dred and sixty-nine emigrants from Germany went to the United States during the first quarter of the current year.

BERLIN, June 14.—Twelve thousand eight hun

The Bundesrath continued its discussion of the question of the incorporation of the Lower Elbo into a Zollverein. The resolution to this effect, as proposed in the first reading, was adopted. THE CHINESE EMBASSY

the Chinese Educates

The Chinese Educates

in China, and has intimated that no applications
by German officers on the retired list for appointments in the Chinese army will be entertained, nor will any reply be given in future to
tenders for contracts for war material.

PALACE ROBBERT.

LONDON, June 14.—A Berlin dispatch says:
Another burglary has been committed in the old
Palace at Stuttgart. A large sum was stolen
from the cabinet of the Minister of Domains. Berlin, June 14.—The North German Gazette has been empowered to publish certain remarks on the Church bill professedly uttered by Prince Bismarck, to the effect that the Government must cling to the measure until confronted with its official rejection by either House of the Prussian Parliament. THE CHURCH BILL.

### AFGHANISTAN.

ABDURRHAMAN KHAN.
CALCUTTA, June 14.—The Press Comm has issued the following: Abdurrhaman Khan appears to be hesitating and temporizing about entering into the arrangement proposed by the British for assuming the government of Northern Afghanistan. The British do not care t enter into formal negotiations with him, though they are willing to support him in restoring order and establishing his authority, if he meets them on a friendly basis. His troops are ill-paid and in a bad state, though his influence among tribes is increasing.

INDIA. TRADE WITH ENGLAND DECREASING. CALCUTTA, June 14.—The statistics of the commerce of Calcutta show that for the last few years the proportion of the whole trade ab-sorbed by England has been slowly decreasing, while that of America and China has been in-

### Arica, Peru, they made prisoners of the gar-rison. The Peruvian corvette Mauco Copac was FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

TITUSVILLE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 14.—The great fire has now spent itself, and the city is quiet. A relief committee has been around all day, and have Grandin Bros., of Tidioute, the proprietors of the Tidioute & Titusville Pipe-Line Company, who lost about 60,000 barrels of oil in tanks, sent their check for \$500 to the Committee.

Mayor Perrin has telegraphed President Archibald of the Acme, now in New York, expressing

baid of the Aeme, now in New York, expressing the hope and the wish of this community that the Aeme Company will rebuild.

The Common Council adopted a resolution of sympathy and approbation of what benefit the Aeme had done the city, and hoped they would still make Titusville a refluing centre.

The loss to the Aeme will probably not exceed a quarter of a million dollars, and they are as good as ever.

# OVERHAULED.

special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BOSTON, June 14.—The schooner Eunice P.

Newcomb, of Boston, which was reported in dis-patches from Philadelphia on Saturday as hav-ing recently been overhauled and searched by a Spanish cruiser off the Cuban coast, arrived at this port this morning and is now discharging a cargo of fruit from Port Antonio. Capt. Ander-son reports: We sailed from Antonio on the 8th of May, the same day with the schooner Ethel A. Merritt, of Philadelphia. When about twelve iles off the west coast of Cuba, on the 30th of

GRANT IN FOND DU LAC.

accompanied by Mayor Duie, ex-Congressinan Sawyer, and a committee. He was es orted up the principal streets by the midtary. Mayor Duie made a brief address, and a welcomine poem printed in blue and gold on white slik-was presented. Gen. and Mrs. Grant expressed great pleasure at the warmth of the recoption.

### POLITICAL NEWS.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 1s.—Among politicians little else is talked save the coming Republican State Convention and the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination. The boom for Col. W. W. Dudley, United States Marshal, is becoming a thing of considerable size, and prophets not without honor save where they are known begin to predict his nomination. The Hon. William Heliman, of Evansville, telegraphed him this morning that the First District would support him solid. To which be replied: "I have not bren and am not now a candidate for the nomination. I do not want the office; burif with this understanding the Convention see fitto nominate me I shall not refuse the honor. A good Republican cannot afford to do so." This is regarded entirely satisfactory by his friends, and his nomination will be pushed. Many profess to believe, however, that Gen. Streight's defeat can be accomplished more certainly if several candidates are in the field, as it will have a tendency to weaken the General's vote on the dirst ballot by the withdrawal of complimentary votes which he would otherwise get. In consequence, the names of Col. R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne; the Hon. G. S. Orth, the Hon. Riley McKeen, and the Hon. O. G. Porter will possibly be presented unless these gentlemen refuse to allow the use of their names for such a purpose. Any one of them would gladly accept the nomination for Governor, if tendered, but it is not likely Col. Ropertson or Mr. Orth would permit their names to be used simply to defeat Gen. Streight, for whom they bear no malice or ill-will. Speaking of Col. Dudley's candidacy, Gen. Streight's friends say that it is now too late for any man to come in and sweep the nomination. It has been tried for the past four months without success, and they do not believe that it can be done in four days now. What the result will be cannot even be guessed at this time. As yet few delegates are in the city. ans little else is talked save the coming

ILLINOIS.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce The President of the Chamber of Commerce in an address took a desponding view of the future of the export trade. He feared that India could not compete with America in the production of whent. The ten trade is very much depressed. The impression is widely prevalent that a crisis is close at hand which may disastrously affect many companies and planters in Assam and other tea districts.

VARIOUS. THE CAPTURE OF ARICA.

LONDON, June 14.—When the Chilians took

The alarm from Box 853 at 8 o'clock vesterd morning was caused by the burning of a cow-shed in the rear of No. 165 Clybourn avenue

A still alarm to Engine No. 26 at 12:39 yesterday afternoon was caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil being used to light a fire in a kitchen-stove by Mrs. Julia Hayes, who was more fortunate than her predecessors in this

more fortunate than her predecessors in this line of fire-lighting, inasmuch as she escaped injury. The damage done to the building was slight.

A still alarm to Engine No. 12 at 1:05 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the two-story and basement frame No. 63 Park avenue, occupied by Timothy Stevens. Damage trivial.

The alarm from Box 483 at 6:35 last evening was caused by a chimney burning out in the one-story frame cottage No. 591 Hubbard street, occupied by Mrs. Hoys as a dwelling. Damage trivial.

occupied by sits toys as a dwoning. Damage trivial.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 8 at 8:30 last evening was caused by a fire near the furnace of a three-story marble-front residence at No. 1900 Calumet gwenue, owned and occupied by Judge Caton. Damage trifling.

The alarm from Box 125 at 7 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 190 Twenty-fourth street. No damage.

Another American Vessel Searched on

A. Merrit, of Philadelphia. When about twelve miles off the west coast of Cuba, on the 30th of May, we saw a large steam war vessel carrying the Spanish flag. The frigate came up abreast of us only a short distance away and fired a blank shot. At this time we were going ahead very slowly, there not being much wind, and a small boat could have boarded us from the frigate without difficulty and without troubling us to stop and hoist our flag. I took no notice of the first gun, but when a second gun was fired, and a solid shot passed so near our stern that I felt the wind of the shot, and shought it must have hit our small boat at the stern davits, I concluded to act. We ram up the American flag accordingly, and lay to. The Spaniards then boarded us with an officer and crew armed with pistols. The officer asked me, in an insolent manner, why I did not hoist my dag and heave to. When I saw him coming I told him I did not propose to do anything of the kind until I was forced to, and did not recognize his right to command me to do so. The officer then took a look down the hold, and, after a few more words in very broken English, left us alone. We proceeded on our way, after considerable delay and the amoryunce and trouble we had been put to. The case will be reported at once to the Washington authorities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 14.—The reception of Fond Du Lac, Wis., June 14.—The reseption of Geo. Grant in this city to-day, notwithstanding the rain which prevailed, was the grandest ovation the city ever tendered any guest. The program of the Committee was carried out to the letter. Thousands of people came in from the rural districts to join in the reception, and the whole thing passed off harmonlously and to the entire satisfaction of the people. At 1 o'clock the General took his special train for Galena.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribuna.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 18.—Gen. Grant arrived at 10 o'clock this morning in a driving rain-storm,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Springfield, fil., June 14.—The Republican County Convention met to-day. Dr. William Jayne presided, and in his remarks said that the party was entering upon the most importance campaign that has occurred since 1860. The party had standard-bearers that every Republican can and will support, and when they have elected their ticket they can take care of the Solid South, and see that every man is equal before the law. The Republicans of Springfield and Sangamon Causty owe it to the memory of fore the law. The Republicans of Springhein and Sangamon County owe it to the memory of Abraham Lincoln to see that no honorable effort is spared to elect the whole Republican ticket, National, State, and county. John Upton was nominated for Circuit Clerk, Thomas Stering for State's Attorney, Andrew Kapp for Sheriff, E. S. McDermott for Coroner, William I. Allen for Recorder, and the Hon. David T. Littler and James M. Garland for Representatives.

omo. COLUMBUS, O., June 14.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-night and or-ganized by electing W. S. Cappellar, of Cinclu-nati, Chairman, and J. C. Donalson, of Columbus, Secretary. The following State Executive Committee was chosen; Gov. Foster, George K. Nash, and John Beatty, of Columbus; Charles Nash, and John Bestty, or Columbus; Charles
H. Grosvenor, of Athens; and D. R. Austin, of
Toledo. George K. Nash was chosen Chairman
of the Executive Committee, and John Beatty
Treasurer. The Secretary of the State Committee acts in a similar capacity for the Executive
Committee. The time for the opening of the
campaign was left to the decision of the Executive Committee.

# CROP NOTES.

DAMAGED IN INDIANA. LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 14.—Reports of damage to the crop by yesterday's deluge continue to come in. The continued rains of the past nonth had prevented many farmers from working their corn, and the result was that the weeds had well right choked out the corn, and the loss will not therefore, be as serious as if the ground had been free from weeds. Should the rain now cease, replanting will be done to a large extent. In some portions of the county the wheat is down badly, while in others farmers report a pretty good stand, and are yet hopeful.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Dipates to The Chicago Tribuns.

Shelbyville, Ind., June 14.—The wheat find corn have suffered much damage, caused by the recent storms and floods.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—Wheat cutting in the southern parts of Illinois and Indiana has fairly commenced, and finer crops were never harvested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna WASHTA, Cherokee Co., In., June 14.—Small grain is doing well. Have bad heavy rain every day for the last nine days. Impossible to get into the corn-fields to plow. Corn good stand and color, but very foul.

# OBÍTUARY.

THE REV. MARTIN NOEL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAVETTE, Ind., June 14.—This communit was surprised and grieved to-day to hear of the death of Father Martin Noel, for five weeks in charge of the Roman Catholic Church of this city. The reverend father attended church yesterday, but was too unwell to officiate other than to make a few brief remarks. Congestion of the langs is supposed to be the cause of death. He came here from Fort Wayne about five weeks ago, and took charge of St. Mary's congregation.

GEORGE TOUSEY. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—George Touse, a prominent citizen of Indianapolis, and for many years President of the Indiana National Bank, died to-day, aged 75.

# LEADVILLE.

Taming the Miners, DENVER, Colo., June 14.—The brick-molders of this city to-day struck for \$3.50 per day, the present wages being \$3. Some of the yards are working with a light force, and at noon the strikers, 100 strong, were marching to stop the other yards, but the police interfered and prevented any violence.

A telegram received to-day by Gov. Pitkin from Gen. Cook, at Leadville, says the miners from Gen. Cook, at Leadville, says the miners are going to work, and overything is quiet.

A Tribune Leadville special says Provost-Marshal J. L. Pritchard this morning issued orders that all liquor-salcons and dance-houses close at 10 o'clock this morning, and until further orders remain closed; that the assembling of persons in any hall or other place for the discussion of the issues growing out of the present condition of affairs are declared unlawful, or that other weapons, except those worn by the militia or by a permit from general headquarters, is forbidden; and that no persons except firemen or members of the military on duty will be allowed on the streets after 10 o'clock p. m.

duty will be allowed on the collect p. m.
To-day has been very quiet. It is generally thought all the mines will soon be running with a full force. All danger is however, not over. Contingencies may arise which will cause more serious trouble. Clark, one of the editors of the strikers' organ, called the Crisis, left Leadville last night for parts unknown.

#### CANADA. The Peculiarities of the Rev. Mr.

Handford-Weavers and Cotton Spin-ners Arriving in Montreal on Their Way to Massachusetts. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TORONTO, June 14.—The Rev. Mr. Handford was again seen in Yorkville with a lady walking in the direction of Queen's Park. There is talk in the city of hiring Albert Hall for him to preach in, to those of his congregation who admire his peculiar style of Christianity. His ad-

special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Special Dipatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTHRAL, June 1s.—One hundred weavers and cotton-spinners, mostly accompanied by their families, arrived here to-day from Valleyfield and Sorel en route to Mussachusetts, where the majority had already secured work. A number of the emigrants had been engaged in the late strikes. The exodus of French-Canadian operatives from this Province by the Central Vermond and Delaware & Hudson Railways during the month of May consisted of 210 families, representing 250 persons. During the present month the number of families was forty, representing 250 individuals. The departures are now daily diminishing. minishing. Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.

OTAWA, June 18.—The first through train on the new line of the Grand Trunk Railway, hetween Port Huron and Chicago, will leave Ottawa to-morrow morning at Il. 15. Mr. A. H. Taylor leaves on it with a party of about 200 for the Northwest, mainly from the Ottawa and Brockyille districts.

BLOOD PURIFIER. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S



The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties. It stimulates the Payaline in the Salven, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is tuben immediately after eating the formentation of food

its prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts the Ricord.
It fromotes Directon.
It normalizes the Acreautheum and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the porce of the akin and lades.
It normalizes the bereditary taht or poison in the blood, which generates Scrotula, Eyripelia, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humor.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate beloog by the gred and Isobile, cars only being required in alminis a fractions.

CAUTION TO DRUCOISTS.

# TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS DEAR SIR: Suffering for some time with Headache and Disease of the Stonusch and Liver, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLACO SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and strength.

No. 21 Eighth-st. CHAS. SHELLEY. An Excellent Remedy.

An Excellent Remedy.

Belvidere, Boone Co., Ili., Feb. 6, ER.

DEAR STE: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly againste with
the results. It Purines the Bood. Restores Lost Appetite. Strengthens the Nerves. Regulates the Stomsch and Boweis, and Refleves Rheumatism. I would

not be without it.

Mits. W ESTFALL.

Bidney Disease.

Pisher, Champaign Co., Ill.

DEAN SIB. This is to corsify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kdasy
Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my children of
Chails and Scrotula.

MARGARET CHISM. Third-Day Chills.

Third-Day Chills.

Flora Clay Co. III.

DEAR STR. This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-Day Chills.

Ster all other medicines had failed.

MISS BROWN.

Chills Cared.

DEAR SIR: I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recummended is as the best medicine in the country for Rheumaism and Recruiging. All that It Is Becommended to Be.

DEAR SIR: I have found by giving your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial that it is all its recumended to be, and advise anyone who may be in poor health to vive its trial. health to vive it a trial.

Chills Cured.

Negge, Chapberland Co. II.

Negge, Chapberland Co. II.

Negge, Chapberland Co. II.

DEAR SEE: My damenter best Chills for fortiest pounths, and t tried almost everything, but without effect until I commenced the use of your Nilland BLOOD SYRUP. a short trial of twitter effectually cared her. The Syrup has also grigally benefits the rest of my family, and I have had up use for a done since I have had your medicine in gly houss. I would not be without it. and recommend the tax to suffering

HOSSANNA'S LAWBENCE Pain in the Back.

Waterman Station, De Kab Co. III.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify cat your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cared me of 2min in the Back. It is a valuable heedeline.

Dyspepala and Indic estion.

DEAN SIR: This is to certify the year INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I preuring hom your labeled has completely cared me of byspers. It is the best modition I even used.

His at P. All. Sh.

Cure for Heart Blacase.

Testopolis, Emechan Co. III.

DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYNU, be the best medicine I ever used for Heart Duesse. Teconimend u.to all similarly afficied.

BEN STALLINGS.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Kansas, Edner Co. In.

DRAR Stu. I have used your excellent INDIAS
BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the bast five year,
and have always found it just as recommended. Its
the best family necdicine over used in my family
MIS. M. A. BURKS. Diseases of the Lungs. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cared me of Lung Disease, which had been toubling me for a long time the cheerfully recommend a to all suffering humanity.

INSIA WITTHOUTON

Por Neuralgia.

Dear Sir: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRLP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured many the state of t Dyspepsia Cured.

Dran Sin: I have been troubled with Biliconness and Drapensus and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD STRUP, and found it to be a missible medicine.

THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Never Falls to Cure. Phan Str.: I have used your INDIAN ELOOD STRUP for Cresnes in my Stomach and also for my children who were troubled with spanes, and in both cases it affected a complete cure. ILIZABETH METER An Agent's Testimony. DEAR SIR: Lean say that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal for Constitution, Six Heades. Pain in the Bowels, and Chilis, and I can safely reco-mend its use to suffering humanity.

Recommends It to All. DEAN SIR: I have used some of your INDIAS BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results and I think is a good medicine to build up the system senerally. Would recommend it to all suffering from Debutty. J. W. MOON.

Rheumatism. The Hindland Andrew Co. III. Fay IS No. DEAR Shi. I was a great sufferer from Rheemalse and found no relief that I commisse using pour most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SHITL flow Tax much releved and benefitsed. I recommend your medicals all. ANA VIESSENBERG. A Good Blood Purifier.

Wanconds Lare Co. H. Wanconds Lare Co. H. Wanconds Lare Co. H. Syr. Wanconds Lare Co. H. Syr. Wanconds Lare Co. H. Syr. Wanconds Lare Discound in unequaled as a Blood Purisar, and take pleasure in recommending it as such. C. L. Pharty Suppression of Menstruation. Suppression of Mensiruation.

Skeridan, La Saile Co. III.

DEAR Sin: My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and after laboring suppression of Menstruation, and after laboring nadar this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allopathic and one Homespathic—without relief, size a fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. Jarne's Atternativa ibethought myself of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphiet, my ope cample, your remarks on the disease with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try your medicine, and, to the joy of all syngathsing friends she was soon restored to regularity and health.

OHA L. WHITMORE.

Female Weakness. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been greatly benefited by using your great INDIAN BLOOD SYNUP. I am over for years of are, and may been greatly troubled with weakness. Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy. RHODA BABBITT.

LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup CHICAGO, ILL.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO. 12 and W MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., M and M Lake-M.
FOLLER & FULLER, M Market-SL
LUMMAN & KING. of Lake-SL
LUMMAN & FOUTHN BUILDING CO., SI Websch-SK

Pat Flynn

JUDGE BLODE APPELLATE ( hearing. JUDGE GARY on trial.
JUDGE BAMM
JUDGE BOGEN
No. 357, Flynn v
JUDGE MONE
BOR V. Fullman,
V. Illinois Cen
Nos. 183, 367,
Kappes v. Whit
JUDGE BAHN
JUDGE KNICC
CRIMINAL CO
1307, and 1,307.
JUDGE LOOM

JUDGE LOOM v. The St. Fran mgo, 1674.67. Judge Gaby

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sm, Dropsy, eart Disease, s Debility, etc.

NOWN to Man !

Bottles 1870. aried Properties.

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UCOISTS.

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d strength. CHAS. SHELLEY,

Co., Ili., Feb. 6, 1808, your INDIAN BLOOM

erfectly satisfied with od. Restores Lost Ap-Regulates the Stom-theumatism. I would Mits. WESTFALL.

ttteen, Coles Co., Ill. HAN BLOOD SYRUP ecommemied it as the for libeumatism and ELI MITCHKLL.

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MR. FREEMAN.

Back.
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of Pain in the Back.
MRS. WOOD.

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18

in the Early Case.

THE NEWBERRY WILL CASE.

Judge Rogers is engaged in hearing the case of Patnet Plymagainst Wilbur F. Storey to recover about
the Plymagainst Wilbur F. Storey to recover about
the figure of his valuable services in "working up" the
farly case, or, rather, in discovering the person who
rote the letter on which the libelous article in the
lunes on Miss Alice Early was based. He also claimed
to have been engaged to try to find out if
here was anything against her character,
and procured a number of affidavits from
different persons against her. His ernet claim is 844
for cash paid out and \$1,80 for services—time lost at
the criminal trial when he was indicted, etc. After
the opening arguments by Mr. W. P. Black for the
plaintiff and he hand, and for the detenme, Flynn
historic forch his efforts to find Grigers, the
history too the the remainder of the day. He gave
history to his efforts to find Grigers, the
liber above referred to, and of his other soft the
liber above referred to, and of his other soft he
liber and he for the control of the day
if particulars of eash poid out and time
loot. He siso offered a letter to Mr. Storey in which
refequently represented how much he had suffered
lor dong the latter's "dirty work," and called on his
migner to do "what was fair," for him. The defense is that Flynn has already been paid all that was
dae him, and that it was through his erooked work
that Mr. Wilkie was indicted. The trial was not consinded, but will be resumed to-day. FLYNN VS. STOREY.

DIVORCES. Hugh Fay filed a bill yesterday against his wife largaret Fay, asking for a divorce on the ground of Margaret Fay, asking for a divorce on the ground of adulter.

And Frank Tijala also asked for a similar decree, changing his wife Mary with desertion.

Adelaide L. Koss, field a bill charging that her husband, William S. W. Ross, in 1871 had been guilty of rose creaty that she was obliged to leave him. He has never written her or sent her any money since, and she thinks she is well entitled to a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Judge Japanesen.

TTEMS.

will this morning dispose of the cases heretofore and taken under advise-STATE COURTS.

In the estate of Johann Georg Pickel the will was poven and admitted to probate, and letters testa-sistiary were issued to Sophia W. E. Pickel. The es-tion is valued at about \$1,00.

THE CALL.

JUDGE HARLAN-Decisions at 10 a. m.

JUDGE DRUMMOND-In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT-Call of bankruptey calendar.

APPELLATE COURT-141, 148, 161, 152, 15. No case on

hearing.

JUDGE GARY—196 and 197 to 211, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—45, 47, 48, 50. No case on hearing.
JUDGE ROCEUS—354, 30, and 370 to 379, inclusive.
No. 357, Flynn v. Storey, on trial,
JUDGE MONAN—Set cases, term Nos. 1,311, Thompson v. Fullman Falsce Car Company, and 339, Lewis
v. Illinois Central Railway Company, and calendar
Nos. 13, 303, 361, 361, 362 to 381, inclusive. No. 230,
Exppec v. White, on trial. kappes v. White, on trial.
JUDGE VILLEY—I4, i. i. i. i. No. II on hearing.
JUDGE BAINUM—No call. No. is on hearing.
JUDGE KNICK ERNOCK EN—General business.
ORIGINAL COURT—NOS. 1,126, 1,126, 1,276, 1,281, 1,283, 287, and 1,287.

JUDGMENTS.

Mgo, \$574.67.

Judge Gary—J. B. White v. Henry S. Isham, \$883.40.

Trogress Made in the Work—Difficulties
Met With by the Enumerators.

The tenth census or the United States, which
has been going on since the 1st of June, is, as
far as the Pirst Census District of Illinois is

THE SCHEDULES

ma the North Side districts from 155 to 180 inclusive.

THE SCHEDULES

with which the enumerators are provided are those for population, agriculture, manufactures, and mortality, the social statistics schedules having been piaced in the hands of a number of special agents and experts appointed by the Superintendent of the Census, Gen. Francis A. Walker. These schedules contain properly divided spaces for the entry of such facts as the enumerators are after, and 'are provided with foot-hotes giving explanations and directions, in addition to the multiform instructions contained in the regular pamphlet issued for that purpose. The information sought is decidedly minute as to details, but the enumerators have found no difficulty, guided by their instructions, in grappling with the work.

SOME DIFFICULTY HAS BEEN EXPERIENCED, however, in dealing with certain obstinate persons who have refused to give the information saked for. It would naturally be supposed that the most trouble would be encountered in the foreign neighborhoods, where English is not understood, and where the fight of a stranger with a piece of paper and a pencil is sometimes looked upon as an unvarianted intrusion, and the stranger himself is not infrequently ordered away by the flying prickbat or persuaded into an inglorious retreat by the unfriendly attitude of the traditional yellow dog. Fully expecting to hear of some back harrowing details, a reporter yesterday laked Gen. Wright whether any difficulty of this art had been met with among these classes of Chicago's population, and was not a little surprised when the gentleman replied: "The worst impediment we have met with has come from people of the better class. People from whom you would only expect kind and courte-ous treatment have ordered the enumerators away from their houses."

"Wouldn't they furnish the desired informator?"

"No; and not only that, door in their faces.

The Newberry Will Case Makes Its

Pat Flynn Sues Mr. Storey for Services

He Thinks He Has Not Gotten Enough for the Work He Did There.

THE NEWBERRY WILL CASE.

The mandate of the Supreme Court was filed yesterday before Judge Tuley in the Newberry case, and Mr. Isham, on behalf of the defendant, made a motion to have the original bill dismissed. He stated the facts of the case and then read the opinion of the Supreme Court on the first hearing.

Mr. George C. Campbell, on behalf of the compainant, opposed the motion, and also made a cross south of the supreme Court on the first hearing.

Mr. George C. Campbell, on behalf of the compainant, opposed the motion, and also made a cross south of the suprements of the specific intent of the testator intent a verments of the specific intent of the testator was a suprement of the specific intent of the testator was a suprement of the specific intent of the testator was a suprement of the specific intent of the testator was a suprement of the state solely because he thought it was for the use of his wife and children, and it was claimed that need no longer existed by reason of the death of the daughters without issue and the renunciation under the will of the widow. Also, that it was not the intent of Newberry that the estate should accumulate in the hands of the Trustest. The bill then went on to state that Mr. Newberry was very much interested in the welfare of the Government, and thought the only unrantee of its sublity was in the education of its citizens, and winded to found a public library as soon as possible.

Mr. Isham contended that all the allegations in the meeded bill had been made specifically in the original bill, or on the forest learning; that all the maters were on the forest learning; that all the maters were on the forest learning; that all the maters were on the forest learning; that all the maters were on the forest learning; that all the maters were on the forest learning; that all the maters were on the forest learning; that all the maters were on the forest learning; that all the maters were on the forest learning; that all the maters were on the forest learning; that all the ma

at the case of the City National Bank Judge Blodge-eit resterday entered an order directing the Receiver 40 sell the remaining assets of the bank at auction, consisting of bills, notes, checks, collaterals, real estate, judgments, etc., after giving two weeks notice of the sale by publication. Judge Jameson yesterday dismissed 230 cases on the call of his decket for want of prosecution. Judge Jameson will this morning decide the case of the Rock River Paper Company against the stock-lodders of the Chicago Publishing Company.

Shattuck & Binger began a suit yesterday against William H. Koopman to recover \$2,000.

Richard Hail commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Anthony Fisherty began a suit against John W.

PROBATE COURT.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Condemnation cases. Term Nos. 1988, 1981, 1,082, 1,108, 1,114, and 1,117.

THE CENSUS.

has been going on since the 1st of June, is, as har as the First Census District of Illinois is boccorned, rapidly nearing its completion. This reass district is made up of the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts, comprising, in other words, the Counties of Cook, Du Page, and Lake; and the enumeration has been conducted under the direction of Gen. James G. Wright, of Naperville, Supervisor of the census district. The plan under which the work has been mapped out and prosecuted was a systematic one, and has been found to work smoothly and satisfactorily. The census district was first divided into 22 enumeration districts, of which Chicago represents 190. One enumerator was assigned to each of these subdivisions, provided with a copy of instructions and the proper blanks, and set to work. In order to give an idea of the average extent of an enumeration district, it is sufficient to state that the first district includes the territory bounded by Lake Michigan on the east, Fifth avenue on the west, the Chicago River on the north, and landolph street on the south. The second district is made up of the corner taken out of the first, and bounded on the north and west by by the river, on the east by Fifth avenue, and on the north, Madison on the south, the lake on east, and the river on the west. The South Side districts are numbered from 1 to 48 inclusive, the West Side districts from 156 to 190 inclusive, the West Side districts from 156 to 190 inclusive.

any one willfully failing or refusing to give the desired information shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding \$100."

"Have you had recourse to this provision?'

"I have avoided taking any steps to compel people to furnish information. We are nearly through with the work now, and expect to finish it by the last of this week. As a general thing, therefore, I think we have done very well. In these exceptional cases to which I have referred we have failed, and this morning I applied to the District-Attorney for advice in the matter, furnishing him with the proper notices to be served on the parties. He has the matter under consideration, and I think we shall get the information desired."

A subsequent call on Gen Leake resuited in the reporter's learning from that source that if these obstreperous parties didn't toe the mark they might find the United States Court deliberating on their cases some of these days.

In some instances this violent objection to answer questions has been

in some instances this violent objection to answer questions has been

SATISFACTORILY ACCOUNTED FOR, in part. The people of Chicago have been successively visited this spring and summer by the directory man, the school-census man, and the United States census enumerator. It is alleged that some of the school-census men, with the idea of facilitating their progress, passed themselves off as Uncle Sam's censustakers, so that when the real article came around he was rather sharply told to go about his business.—that one of "them Government fellows" had been there before. One irate woman is said to have remarked that "this poking your nose into other people's business is all well enough once, or twice, but to come around a third time is rubbing it in pretty thick." The seumerators, however, so far as heard from, are all of them polite and gentlemanly in their address and bearing, and a little patience and forbearance on the part of householders ought to be exercised in return.

The schedules, when completed, are turned over to Gen. Wright. When they are all in, he will foot up the totals and send the originals on to the Census Bureau at Washington. This he expects to de about the last of the month.

YOUNG STALWARTS.

They Have an Enthusiastic Rottle tion Meeting at Freeport, Ill.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

They Have an Enthusiastic Ratfleation Meeting at Freeport, Ill.

To the Editor of The Oricing Tribuna.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 14.—Our city was not behind in doing honor to the noble son of Ohio,

"Whose name is Gen. G."

Hardly had the giad tidings spread to the limits of our city before the enthusiastic young "Stalwarts" called a meeting, and on the same eventing completed an organization, to be known as the "Young Men's Republican Club," with the following officers: Louis Karcher, President; Philip Geib, First Vice-President; O. E. Heard, Second Vice-President; Charles Green, Secretary, Dr. K. T. Staheck, Corresponding Secretary: Dr. K. T. Staheck, Corresponding Secretary: On last Friday evening this Club advertised a ratification meeting at Armory Hall, and at the appointed hour the hall was filled with enthusiastic Republicans. The Hon. H. C. Burchard, Director of the United States Mints, was the first speaker introduced, whose appearance at this his home called forth a tremendous applause. Mr. Burchard spoke of Gen. Garfled as he had learned to know him in the committee-room at Washington, having served with him on the Committee of Ways and Means for a number of years. Mr. Burchard stated that his daily connection with him in this their joint duty had demonstrated to him beyond a doubt that Gen. Garfleid was one of the most honest, faithful, and hard-working members that ever labored within the walls of the Congressional halls. The next speaker was the Hon. James I. Neff, who (a Grant man) stated that when Gen. Grant he meant Conkling could not be the choice of the Republicans he knew of no better man that the Convention could have nonlinated, and he was glad to say that the was satisfied, and assured the Republicans that tall Grant men were loyal to the party, and they would all help to roil up a majority of over 50,000 in this State next November. Following him, the Hon. James S. Cochran (State's Attorney) spoke of the wisdom of the Convention in nominating Gen. Garfleid, and assured the Republicans that applauded.
After him Judge Hyde was introduced, who, in fitting words added his indorsement to the nomination of Gen. Garfield. After a number of other speeches being made by prominent Researches was given for Garfield.

publicans, three cheers were given for Garfield and Arthur. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

What His Fellow-Congressmen Think

of Him.

Albany Evening Journal.

A representative of the Journal last evening A representative of the Journal last evening had a long conversation with Congressman Warner Miller, of this State, in regard to the nomination of James A. Garfield. Mr. Miller said that in his opinion the Chicago Convention had made a most fortunate choice. "Gen. Garfield," he continued, "may be regarded as the foremost American statesman. I know him well, and am familiar with his services for the country and for Republicanism. His services

foremost American statesman. I know him well, and am familiar with his services for the country and for Republicanism. His seventeen years in Congress have been crowded with much of the best sort of work. He has taken an unmistakable attitude on all the great issues that have come up during that eventful period, and no public man's record is more creditable. Since Blaine and Dawes left the House the responsibilities of leadership have been his, and have always been admirably met."

"Is he a popular man with his associates?"

"Yes, next to Senator Blaine, I should say that Garfield was the most popular man in Washington. His manners are very pleasing; he is easy to get acquainted with, and is always approachable. No man in Congress enjoys to a larger degree the esteem of his fellow membe s."

"He is thoroughly educated, I believe,—one of the scholars in politics?"

"He is an accomplished student and a deep thinker. Any subject to which he applies himself he thoroughly masters, root and branch, hence his rare power as a speaker and a debater. His mind is of an eminently practical turn, and to the results of all his studies he applies the touchstone of common sense. I spoke of his power as a speaker. He never gets up in the House without commanding the undivided attention of both parties. Of course, his great speech delivered at the extra session of Congress is still fresh in the public mind. It was concededly one of the most powerful indictments of the Democratic party ever drawn, and furnished the keynote of the fall campaign of 1879. All his speeches are characterized by the same clearness of statement and directness of method. His discussions on the finance question in its various phases are particularly worthy of such praise."

"How does he stand with the Southern Congressmen?"

"They all like him. At least I know he is a fraverit with the Republican members from that "How does he stand with the Southern Congressmen?"

"They all like him. At least I know he is a favorit with the Republican members from that section because of his fervent and aggressive Republicanism. As for our Democratic colleagues, it would be strange if they do not feel kindly towards him since he has uniformly shown a disposition to cooperate for the restoration of the prosperity of the South. I may add, as showing the impression which he has made upon one very competent to judge, that Speaker Randall remarked not long since that no man in Congress had grown more during the last five years than Gen. Garfield."

"Of course, Mr. Miller, you think Garfield is going to be elected?"

"I cannot doubt but that he will be. The more his record is studied the stronger he will grow with the people of all sections. He is a representative American, a man of the people, who has been indebted to his own industry and self-reliance, strength of purpose and perseverance for the place which he has won in public affairs. The Democratic party can nominate no man that can beat James A. Garfield."

THE NARRAGANSETT.

For The Chicago Tribune.

CRASH! And a thousand sleepers, in affright, Woke from their quiet dreams to quick despair; While hissing fiames and vapors choked the air. And the black waters mocked their ruthless The cruei waves rushed madly, in their might, Into the great ship's bosom, torn and bare. Then hope and terror, strength and weakness Then bope and terror, strength and there.
Strove dereely, all in vain, with Death and Night!
The greedy sea with naked babes was fed, As shricking mothers launched them in their arms!
For through the glaring mists rang wild aiarms, and feer, and fire, and flood claimed each its dead!
Thus, on the Sound, the Narragansett met, in thick, unsignated fogs, her awful fate.

JUNE 13. WILLIAM C. KICHARDS.

A Singular Fratricide. ous treatment have ordered the enumerators away from their houses."

"Wouldn't they furnish the desired information?"

"No; and not only that, but they have driven the men away,—sbut the door in their faces. In one instance, a woman on the West Side drove an enumerator away at the point of a pistol. In other cases people have called out their doors and let them loose on the men."

"IS THERE NOT A LAW PROVIDING NOR SUCH CASES?"

"Whether the law compels a person to answer two in the hands of a mob at Moberly, Ala. They had pisced a noose about his neck, and were completing the arrangements to hang him. The delay was painful to the poor fellow, who had borne up until then with remarkable bravery. His brother, who had stealthilly approached, seeing that the ordeal, while it was breaking down Jack's courage, could only end in his death, drew a revolver and shot him dead.

Fickle in appetite, irresolute in mind, and subject to melancholy, try Mait Bitters.

CHILDREN'S AILMENTS.

How to Feed Bables-Athrepsia, and the Way to Deal with It.

The National Predological Society held its inaugural Convention yesterday in the Coal Exchange of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Among those present at the morning session were Drs. Edward Cranch, of Eric, Pa.; George F. Foote, Stamford, Conn.; I. S. Mitchell, E. A. Bailard, T. C. Duncan, R. N. Tooker, J. S. Lane, Sue A. White, L. C. Dodge, O. B. Howe, Charles B. Davis, Abby Underwood, all of Chicago; T. P. Wilson, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. William Owens, of Cincinnati; and M. A. Chamberiain, of Winthrop, Ia.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Duncan, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements charged with organizing the Convention, who nominated as Chairman of the Convention PROP. WILLIAM OWENS, the distinguished medical practitioner of Cincinnati, O., who is on his way to Milwaukee to attend the National Convention of Homeopathic

hysicians. On taking the chair Prof. Owens made a few pertinent remarks, in which he urged the great necessity of paying attention to the diseases of children, and the marked advantage likely to arise from the discussion on the subject during the present Convention.

Dr. Duncan read the report of the Committee

the present Convention.

Dr. Duncan read the report of the Committee on Arrangements, which designated

THE DISEASE OF ATHERSIA

as the first subject for discussion. He described the disorder as one which until recently had not received much attention from the faculty. It was divided into two periods, the earlier one being characterized by gastro-intestinal disturbances, the second by the stagnation of the blood in the venous network, eruptions, etc. The disease was often caused by injudicious feeding of children. The presence of the disease was not casily discovered by the feel of the skin and the look of the tongue. Dark children, as a rule, were more liable to it than those of light complexion, having more serum in their blood, while the latter contained more fatty matter. The curing of the disease was largely a question of judicious diet, but among the medical remedies which he had found most efficacious were, first, china; second, nux verplea; third, calcaria. The disease was much more common than generally supposed, and many cases reported as summer-complaint are jeally a threpsia.

The Chair thought that the disease was fkely to occur at any time during the period of feetbing, when the mucous membrane was in a idelicate condition. He suggested as a refinedy secale, which of all drugs most effectually controlled capillary action. Calcaria carbonica was also an able remedy, being the drug which above all others stimulated nutrition.

Dr. Dodge, of Chicago, thought that in many cases the disease might be traced to the too early washing of new-born infants. In many others, too, it was hereditary in its nature.

Dr. Foote, of Stamford, Comn., believed in prevention, and favored such care of the mother before the child was born as would insure its physical strength on coming into the world. She should be kept on simple foods,—should be deprived of coffee, spices, or other stimulating diets. In regard to washing the new-born child, he believed it should be done not earlier than half an hour after its birth, and

and water returns should be used. Misself and the control of the c mother's milk. Occasionally he gave the babies a little meat with rat upon it, which was sustaining.

Dr. Pellet said great stress had been laid upon one-cow milk, but ordinarily he believed it would be safest to take the milk from the entire herd. He had under his care twin girls who were thriving on condensed milk, and who took sick when the dief was changed to cow's milk.

Mrs. Dr. White said that her experience had been brief, but that she found cow's milk an excellent diet for children.

Mrs. Dr. Underwood said she had had a great deal of experience with babies reared on artificial food. She was opposed to cow's milk, and favored a diet of one-third baked oatmeal, or prepared barley, and two-thirds milk.

Dr. Davis thought that the natural food was the best for children, but that of artificial foods condensed milk was the best. The ordinary cow's milk, by the time it got to town, was churned, and not fit for infants' food. He believed that injudicious washing and changing the clothes of children had more to do with their sickness than the diet, the changes of temperature having a very bad effect upon them.

Dr. Pellet moved the feliowing, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the feasibility of forming a National Piedological Society, which should hold a meeting each year.

The Convention took recess at 12:30 until 1:30 p. m.

The introductory business of the afternoon

The Convention took recess at 12:30 until 1:30 p.m.

The introductory business of the afternoon session was the reading of several letters from foreign physicians, among them one from William G. Drury, of Lingmoor, Dean Park, Bowenworth, England, regretting his inability to furnish a paper, and one from Dr. Thomas Skinner, of Liverpool, who urged that the food of infants and children could not be too simple or plain, the variety of food given to American children causing the prevalence of summer complaint. An interesting letter was also read from Prof. Crank, of Cincinnati.

The food question was then resumed, Dr. Duncan opening the afternoon discussion with the remark that he thought

The food question was then resumed, Dr. Duncan opening the afternoon discussion with the remark that he thought

THE CONDENNATION OF AMERICAN MOTHERS as insufficient nursers was too sweeping. The thin, nervous mothers were least able in this line, their milk lacking fatty and saccharine properties. Their nervousness resulted in too much lactic acid in their milk, which affected the children harmfully. To improve their milk he gave them sweet food and liquids, which improved it greatly. The overfat mothers provided milk of too rich a nature, and he put them upon a starchy diet. Their milk was hard to digest and gave the children colic. The fairer the mother, as a rule, the less oil her milk contained, and he found that selecting food for the mothers so at to make up for what their food lacked had worked very advantageously. In selecting artificial food for children he separated them into two classes,—the aikaline and the acid. Perhaps the most convenient food for both classes was cow's milk. The milk of the ass was said to be more like that of the human being than any other. That of the gout contained very small globules, and was found to be very inefficacious as an artificial food for children. By feeding a cow on beets the globules, usually about half the size of those of mothers' milk, swelled up to nearly equal proportions. By adding a sirup to the milk the fat globules were swelled and rendered more easy to break down. Boiled corn-starch-or-arany-root could be added to milk to make it easy of digestion. If one cow was under the control of those feeding a child from its milk, the change in its milk could be easily effected. The speaker's experience with condensed milk had not been very satisfactory. He had noticed a tendency in children fed upon it to pass large quantities of water, showing that the bony structure was suffering from the loss of necessary components. Occasionally a child was met with whom milk did not in any shape agree with. The amount of lacteal acidity developed in it was beyond all necess

There was quite a choice in the matter of
PREPARED POOD.

There was a field for all the different varieties.
Ridge's food, unless it was prepared differently from what the directions said, was not good for very young children. Nestle's and Gerber's foods were often used very successfully, being the most easily digested of all the artificial foods. Harlick's food stood alone, being of a composition different from the others, and producing very fine results. Barley and oatmeal were used often with good effect. The great thing to get rid of in both was the silicious coating. Oatmeal needed a great deal of cooking. It should be soaked over night and cooked for a full hour, which broke down the starchy particles. A child could be continued too long at one kind of food. The cream which helped the young child at one stage might interfere with its development inter on.

Dr. R. Cranch, of Erie, Pa., said that the temperature at which artificial food is given should be watched very closely. The mother should provide berself with a thermometer, such as is used in hospitals, and see that the food is given addition of a little soda to cow's milk would prevent it from curdling. He favored condensed

First National Convention of the American Pædological Society.

milk, and found that the one-cow system was liable to drawback on account of the occasional sickness or disturbance of diet on the animal's part, which reacted upon the child. He mixed the condensed milk with water in the proportion of 1 to 25 in the case of young babies and 1 to 20 in the case of older children.

Dr. Foots thought that one of the great troubles in cow's milk was in the difference between that of the summer and that of the winter. In close stables in winter the cows took sick, and then the milk was unfit for food. In Orange County, New York, in winter, the cows were so carelesly stabled that their quarters stank, and the animals often suffered from typhoid fever, and their discased milk was supplied to the people of New York City. He had seen them condensing milk there, and the stonch which was present was so strong that it had to be beaten down with a spray.

Dr. Chamberlain took up

THE BABY-WASHING QUESTION,
saying that his practice was to wash the baby

Dr. Chamberlain took up

THE BABY-WASHING QUESTION,
saying that his practice was to wash the baby
with the purest kind of sweet oil. Of foods the
best kind was the natural one, which was the
only one to be given when it could be procured.
Lots of babies were washed to death, and not a few
were fatally overfed. He knew a case whore a
doctor allowed his child to be fed half a cupful
of cow's milk, the result being that it died in two
days. When it was found that the mother could
not nurse the child, it should be fed a little
sweetened cream and water in equal quantities.
Young cows, fed upon vegetables, should be
selected for milk upon which a baby was to be
fed. There were probably some prepared foods
of good quality, but they knew nothing about
them down his way, where milk was a legaltender. They had a certain amount of athrepsia,
but they always called it summer-complaint.
Dr. Duncan was also in favor of oiling the
new-born child, after which it would be found
to take a sleep of twenty-four hours. At the
end of one or two days the mother would be prepared to supply it with that oily diet which it
would absorb rapidly. The diluted-cream diet
which it had vanished was a very difficult matter. As a general rule it denarted on account
of the poor health of the mother, and under such
circumstances it was not easy to bring it back.

Dr. Annie E. Bradley stated that she had under
treatment a lady who had weaned her child three
weeks, and then had placed it again to the
breast, the result being the return of the lucteal
itiud. The patient drank a great deal of tea
while nursing.

Dr. Builand, of Chicago, said that tee made no

weeks, and then has been the return of the insteal fluid. The patient drank a great deal of tea while nursing.

Dr. Bailard, of Chicago, said that tea made no milk. It added to the liquid in the breast, but not to the lacteal fluid.

Dr. Owens said that certain conditions produced certain defects in the milk, but there was a drug for each of them. Where milk failed from mental anxiety in a lank person assafection or calcaria was an appropriate drug, in addition to which nutritious food—out-meal gruel for instance—should be given. As to pre-natal conditions, he would make the remark that there were many maids who were better adapted to be mothers and many mothers who were better adapted to be mothers and many mothers who were better adapted to be maids. Many a spinster was warm-hearted, sympathetic, and in every way, physically and mentality, well adapted to be a mother. The fat mothers were very trouble-some because they
DRANK BEER, WHICH WAS AN ABONINABLE DRINK.

They should drink nothing but water, to which mercurius and silicia might be added with advantagt. There were cases, however, when a wet-nurse might be required. No artificial foods could compare with the mother's milk. They were an abomination, and should be done away with. If the mother could not nurse the child by reason of some defect in organization, then a wet-nurse should be had, who should be selected in reference to physical and mental condition. Beef-tea or lamb-tea was the next resort. They should be made as follows: Instead of boiling the meat, which rendered it innutritious, the lean should be cut up and placed in ciean cold water for two hours, after which it should be allowed to simmer on the back of a stove for two hours longer. This would bring out a white mass of albumen, which was lift food for any delicate stomach. With a pinch of salt added it might be given in a bottle or in a spoon to the child.

stream.

Excessive clothing does as much or more harm than exposure. On the other hand, all children bent on excursions, etc., must be guarded specifically against wind as well as against the direct rays of the sun. They may advantageously drink the pure spring water. One of the best remedies for spasms is magnes, phos. 30; for collapse, arsenic; for fever, ferrum phosph. 30; for diarrhea, rhatania.

On motion the Chair appointed Drs. Owens, Ballard, and Caldwell a Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, to report at the next annual meeting.

meeting.

On motion of Dr. Caldwell it was decided to publish the business of the meeting and the papers which were supplied in the United States Medical Investigator. The meeting then adjourned subject to call of the President.

THE LADIES TALK.

Gen. Logan's Assertion that in 1884 the Republicans Would Be Keen to Get Conkling's Hero.

Chicago Daily Telegraph, June 18.

The following interview is vouched for by this paper, and is only used because the lady from whom the facts were obtained gave her consent reluctantly.

Coming from a fashionable church yesterday a representative of this paper was invited to a representative of this paper was invited to a seat in a conveyance, the property of one of Chicago's princes on Calumet avenue. As the soirited team pulled away from the edifice of worship, and turned south, the occupants of the clarence having discussed the merits of the sermon turned to the all-absorbing topic,—the late Republican Convention and its nominees.
"It is a great pity," said the merchant, "that Grant was defeated in the Convention."
To this the reporter assented.
"But I am in carnest in my regrets," said the merchant, "while yours arise from policy."
At this Mrs.—, a very intelligent, cultivated lady, spoke up:

ady, spoke up:
"They will not defeat Gen. Grant in 1884."
"Will be be a candidate then?" queried the reporter.
"He will, if he is alive," she said in a knowing

way.
"That's my wife's opinion," said the merchant "That's my wave soperations are the lady, with some emphasis on the first word, "knows whereof she speaks. She is not a politician, but she knows what language means when she hears it."
"Ah, ha," said the merchant. "So you have been in the secret chambers, I take it?" "An, ha, said the mercaint." "So you have been in the seoret chambers, I take it?"

"I have not been in any secret chambers, but I was present with Mrs. Logan and other ladies on the morning of the arrival of Gen. Grant and family, after the nomination, en route to Milwaukee."

ramily, after the nomination, en route to Milwaukee."

The reporter attempted to look unconcerned, for, with great respect to the fair sex, they are most communicative when men appear least interested. However, he lost some of his policy and remarked that Gen. Grant would never be a candidate again.

"But he will," responded the lady quickly.

"That's your opinion," said her husband.

"My opinion is pretty well founded," she remarked.

After some preliminary remarks the lady said:

"I was with Mrs. Gen. Logan after she had seen Mrs. Grant, and after she had talked with her husband. I know that Gen. Grant was not pleased with Mr. Garfield's nomination, and that Mrs. Grant was very much disappointed. I know that fau talking about when I say that Gen. Logan and others said in 1884 the Republican party would be very glad to call Gen. Grant to their rescue, and that assurances of that kind were passed."

"Did you understand from this that Gen. Logan

porter.

"I understand that very thing; it was more emphatic than that."
The above interview was prepared and submitted to the gentleman and his wife, and, with the understanding that their names were not to be used, they consented to its use for publication.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

He is Not and Cannot Be a Candidate.

Utica Observer of Priday.

An Associated Press dispatch from Syracuse last evening announced that "The Courier tomorrow will urge the nomination of Horatio Seymour at Cincinnati as one who could beyond doubt carry New York, and insure the success of the ticket. Assurances are given that Seymour would not decline if nominated." There is no truth in the suggestion contained in the foregoing that Gov. Seymour has in any way changed or modified his position. He says now, as he has said at all times, that he is not and cannot be a candidate, and that he could not accept a nomination even if one were tendered to him. He deems it immoral for any one to enter upon any public office when his health is unequal to the performance of its habors. He alone can judge of this, and cannot yield his decision to the opinions of others. He has never anticipated the possibility of his nomination, and has only regarded the mention of his name as one of the incidents which always mark political speculations before the meeting of a Convention. In reply to any complimentary allusions to himself, he has always distinctly and civarly stated his purpose to withdraw from an active part in public affairs, although he felt a deep intorest in the success of the party to which he was attached. Is stating what he says upon the point, we only repeat his own words since the appearance of the above dispatch in the newspapers, and we do so to meet his views and not our own.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Sixteen ounces of prevention in each box of Kidney-Wort. Try it.

Kidney-Wort is the enemy of indigestion and billiousness. It is sure to conquer them. Why not try it?

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TO RENT-BY TURNING & BOND, 102 WASHING—
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to bottom, farge lot and brick burn, \$21. No. \$51 Milwankee-sv., store \$5.70 and basement, has just been
put in perfect order, \$57.51. No. \$50 Milwankee-sv., store \$5.70 and basement, has just been
put in perfect order, \$57.51. No. \$50 dening-room, and
kitchen on main floor; two minutes' walk from steam
cars, very low rent. Nos. \$50 and \$50 Washshaw, \$story and basement stone-fronts; all modern improvements; in first-class neighborhood.

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TO RENT-A SUITE OF 5 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; first-class. Apply at 127 Throup.

North Side.

North Side.

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Office, large handsomely fitted up, and heated; suitable for manufacturer's agent or merebanduse broker.
Si South Jefferson-St, large brick building.
Dock, 114x70 feet, on railroad track.

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WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT.

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rosewood plano; only \$15 ft taken this
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Of a company new organising, with \$6,000 cash, to
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DOARD FOR HORSES—HAVING TWO SPARE
stalls in my stable, near Michigan-av. and Harmon-court, and having one of the best English
gooms in the city not haif employed, would take two
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LOST AND FOUND.

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Society, Feb. 34, 1878. "Sulfable
private will be paid for its return to 54 East Sixteentie
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Tost—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, ON THIRTYBret-st, or one of the boulevards, narrow gold
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reward. 70 Wabash-av.

LOST—IN WASH-ROOM OF BRUNSWICK'S BILL
iard hall, small; be methyst ring; return and receive
reward. U.W. SQCIRE, Il West Washington-st.

DEWARD—I WILL GIVE SHE FOR THE REturn of a gold watch and chain to 56 South
Green-st, Chicago, that was stolen from those June
R, and no questions asked. J. N. CORNISH.

©10 WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Of the standard MISCELLANBOUS

A DVEKTISENS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST OF AN PROPOSED HIS CAN LEARN THE EXACT COST OF AN PROPOSED HIS COLD TO A CONTROL OF THE PROPOSED HIS COLD TO A CONTROL OF THE PROPOSED HIS COLD THE PROPOSED HIS COLD THE PROPOSED HIS COLD THE PROPOSED HIS CONTROL OF CHARGE BY CANADA CONTROL OF THE PROPOSED HIS CONTROL OF WANTED—A GOOD READER: A CHANCE TO Weare shorthand free. Address E G. Tribuge.

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Welke and accurate in figures, with some knowing of the grain business and bookkeeping. Answer in own handwriting, naming references, previous experience, and salary expected. H. Tribune office.

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WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND
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WANTED-100 GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS
of work. Families supplied with first-class help.
Best references. RUSA FROMMHOLD'S intelligence office, IN East Ohio-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT-girl, clean, tidy, and respectable. 247 Michi-

WANTED—A GOOD, MODEST GIRL AS SALES-indy and cashier. References required. Address H 6, Tribune office. WANTED-2 QUICK. MODEST GIRLS TO WAIT in ice-cream parior three hours a night; wages WANTED-30 GIRLS EVERY MORNING TO pick strawberries. Apply to the REBER PRE-SERVING CO., 126 to 202 East Jackson-st.

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O vim, energy, and ability; will render myself valnable to any business that will employ me. H 35,
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SITUATION WANTED-IN DRUG STORE TO
Searn the business by a young man speaking Engish, German, and Frencis. Will work for his board.

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O man with railroad office experience in a senstantial
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Discrete to the position of burtender; club-house preferred. Retrevence given by
applying to 54 Madison-st. Address H & Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN. WIFE, AND
boy'f years old; woman good laundress; man
would take care of horses, cattle, etc., or work in
hotel. Call at 253 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN UNDER
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expertence in insurance business. Address 03, Tribune office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO RESPECTAble girls to do general boosework; good washers
and ironers. Address felt west Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FOR A NO. 1 COOK;
also a German second girl; both exirs fine belp.
125 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SPLENDID COOK
and handress. 325 State-st. up-stairs (new number).

STUATIONS WANTED—GIRLS FROM WISCON Sin, strong, willing, and skillful cooks, laundresses etc. Registry, 25 W. Morroe. (Bureau of Literaure.)

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Laundresses.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established brand GLASGOW, Sootland-Allan's American News LONDON, Eng. A. 17 ents as follows: NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mc-Agency, 31 Renfield-St.
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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of the Nathal English Opera Company.
"Girofie-Girofia."

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Eng. D'Oyly Carte's London Opera Company. McVicker's Theatre.
McVicker's Theatre.
Dearborn and State.
"The

Mad'son street, between Dearborn and S Engagement of the Bijou Opera Company. Spectre Knight," and "Charliy Begins at Home."

Central Music-Hall.
Corner Randolph and State. "Pinafore." TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1880.

THE Senate yesterday confirmed the nom Tue American rifle team was fêted at Cork yesterday by a local merchant, who is als proprietor of the Irish Daily Times.

Ex-SENATOR BARNUM, of Connecticut, say that Tilden will not be a candidate before the Clucinnati Convention.

THE first of the fast trains from Chicago to New York reached the latter city last even-ing at 10 o'clock. It left here at 3 p. m. Sunday A VERY heavy rain fell at Indianapolis last evening. The celfars and even the ground floors of many houses were flooded, and much property was injured.

Two HARNESSMAKERS at Cincinnati had a wordy dispute yesterday, which ended in both attacking each other with awls and knives. One of the men was fatally injured.

Two PARMERS had a quarrel at a picnic held near Atlanta, Ga. One of the parties left the picnic-ground, got his shotgun, and, coming back, shot his antagonist, inflicting mortal

THE Wisconsin delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are solid for Seymour for first choice; but, with the exception of Col. Vilas are for Tilden should Seymour refuse to be THE wheat harvest in Southern Illinois

ern Indiana has commenced, and the glad with the greatest abundance with which they have ever been blessed. A nature severe wind and rain storm pre-

vailed throughout Western Pennsylvania Sun-day, doing considerable damage to the crops, and destroying several miles of fencing. One death by lightning is reported. .

By the bursting of a six-inch steam service-pipe in the building occupied by the Millers' International Exhibition at Cincinnati two visitors were very seriously injured yester-day. Both the injured parties are millers.

Mr. McLane tried to get the House to suspend the rules yesternlay for the considera-tion of Carlisle's Sugar bill, but Conger and the high-tariff men opposed, and the House ad-journed without taking any action on the meas-

Ir is believed that the Senate will take action on the Kellogg case before adjournment and that a majority will vote against unseating him. The Northern Democrats are not will to undertake the responsibility of so outrageous

A PASSENGER train on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday made the journey from Philadelphia to Jersey City, a distance of ninety-two miles, in ninety-three minutes. The train stopped four times, and slowed-up twice to cross GEN. GARFIELD left Cleveland in the after-

noon of yesterday for Washington to attend to his Congressional duties. He was escorted to the depot by a large concourse of the most respectable people of Cleveland, who bade him ressional duties. He was escorted to

THE President is said to be considering the advisability of retiring Adjutant-General Townsend and Surgeon-General Barnes. Some Republican politicians are also urging on the sident the advisability of retiring Gens

THE English Ministry are considering the expediency of inducing the other European Powers to join England in order to establish religious liberty in Morocco. Christians and Jews, particularly the latter, are treated very

THE French Chamber has rejected the Sen ate bill for the reorganization of the army. The Muister of War condemns both the bill and the amendments supposted by ents suggested by the Chamber, and urges the appointment of a committee of both Houses to draft a measure.

Over thirty persons who attended the Free Methodist camp-meeting being held near Elgin were poisoned Sunday evening by eating canned corned beef. Physicians from all the surround-ing towns were called in, and it is believed that

ONE man was instantly killed and another fatally injured by the explosion of boilers in Milwaukee brewery yesterday. The explosion was caused by the small quantity of water in The building was damaged \$25,000 worth.

JOHN BULL is beginning to show signs of alarm at the inroads which American and Chinese merchants are making on his East Indian trade. The trade of England in that direction has been decreasing, while the trade of Chin and the United States is rapidly increasing.

THE contest for the Republican nominatio for Governor of Indiana appears to be between United States Marshal Dudley, who, though no United States Marshal Dudley, who, though not a candidate for the nomination, says he will ac-cept it if offered, and Gen. Streight. The chance favor the latter, who has been for a long time in

DISPATCH from Col. Whistler, at For Keigh, was received at military headquarters yesterday, stating that the reports of Indian depredations on the Little Missouri had been greatly exaggerated. Not more than five Indians had been seen at any time for a considerable period in the districts, and only two persons are reported to have been killed. The mail-

ed, and Maj. liges, who has gone the ground with four companies, left detach-ments at O'Fallon Lake and Little Missour

Ar a meeting of physicians called to discuss the ailments of children and their treat-ment held in this city yesterday it was resolved to form a National Psedological Society, which hould meet annually. At the meeting yester-day several instructive papers on the food of babies and mothers were read.

THE brick-molders of Denver to the number of 160 struck work yesterday for an in-crease in wages. They have been paid \$5 per day. They demand \$3.50. All attempts of the strikers to interfere with the men desirous of continuing work at the old rates have been frustrated by the police.

THE attempt of the Democrats to make capital against Garfield out of his vote sustain-ing President Hayes' veto of the Anti-Chinese bill is likely to be ended by Garfield's letter of acceptance, in which he is expected to take strong grounds in favor of the anti-Chinese agitation on the Pacific Coast.

of an attack made on a company of United States soldiers under Lieut, Reid at Vigo Pass Friday. The soldiers were in camp when attacked by the hostiles, but the latter were out flanked and routed with some loss, while the roop lost only one man, an Indian scout. Arres the Republican members of the

A GALVESTON dispatch gives an account

House had filibustered against the Electoral-Count resolution in the House yesterday, and nade it apparent that they would resist its pas sage to the bitter end, Mr. Bickneh, on behalf of the Democrats, moved a postponement of its consideration till the first Monday of Decem-Tur Ronapartist and the Republican candi-

dates for member of the Chamber of Deputies brief. It is as follows: from one of the French districts at a recent day on the Spanish frontier. One of the swordswounded, and the other fellow's wounded honor, it is to be presumed, was sat-

THE Rev. Alexander Mackonochie, the celebrated Ritualist preacher who has given so much trouble to the English Church authorities, and who for at least a dozen years has been before the ecclesiastical tribunals almost continuously threatens to visit this country. As he intends to remain only two months, it is not probable that

Tom TAYLOR, the well-known dramatic author, and the editor of Panch, is seriously ill of a paralytic affection. He is now 63 years of age, has written nearly 100 dramas of various grades of excellence, and besides has conributed almost continuously since 1844 to the mic journals, principally Punch, of which he has been the editor.

THE moderate Republicans of the French enate at a meeting held yesterday declared rainst an amnesty to political offenders. The ime has not yet come, in their opinion, for a discussion of the question. In consequence of this action by the Senators, it is probable that the Government will abandon the notion of immediate amnesty.

THE entire region of the Upper Wolf River in Wisconsin is covered with water, and reat destruction of property has resulted in away, and nearly the entire log crop has been set afloat and is drifting in every direction. The Embarras and Pigeon Rivers in the vicinity are also flooded, and proportionate damage has been

A TERRIFIC tornado swept over the country two miles north of Shelbyville, Ind., last even-ing about 6 o'clock, doing much damage to farm property. Several dwellings and outbuildings were destroyed. A man named Clark got entangled in some branches and was carried thirty cet into the air and then dashed to the ground The injuries he received will, it is feared, prove

THERE is a considerable difference of opinion between the French and Moorish authorities as to the boundaries of Algiers and as to the extent of French jurisdiction in Africa. An pean Powers and the representative of the United States has failed in consequence of the obstinacy of the French and Moorish Envoys.

JUDGE FIELD's friends claim that he will go into the Cincinnati Convention with a stronger backing than Tilden, and Tilden's friends seem determined to begin the fight against him at once. Already they point out that Field's decisions have always be en in the nterests of corporations, and though he claims to be a favorit on the Pacific Coast the Tildenes point out that his decision against the San Francisco Queue-Cutting ordinance will burt

nim in that quarter. LAST evening an attempt was made by some sailors at Buffalo to prevent vessels from leaving port because the sailors employed on them were not members of the Seamen's Union. One non-Union man was thrown into the water, and the brutal mob tried to prevent his rescue; the Captain and two seamen of on chooner were also injured by missiles thrown by the rioters. Three of the ringleaders of the ob were arrested by the police, after which the others were dispersed.

MARTIAL law has been proclaimed eadville. Persons are warned not to leave their houses after 10 o'clock p. m., the liquor aloons have been closed, assemblages in halls or in the streets are not permitted, and none but militiamen are permitted to bear arms. Yesterday all was quiet, but the elements of nce were near at band. Clark, the editor of the disturbance, did not feel safe in the city, and left for parts unknown. A full force is work in the mines.

SENATOR WINDOM spoke yesterday on the majority report of the Exodus Committee, and showed from the testimony that Senator Voor-hees' conclusions were not warranted, that the Republican party had nothing to do with the negro immigration from the South, which was owing entirely to the buildozing propensity of the Southern Democrats, and their cruei and intol-erant treatment of the colored people. Senator Lamar attempted in reply to defend the Democrats of his section, and quoted from Sir George Grey, Bishop Simpson, and De Witt Talmage.

ANOTHER outrage by Spanish seamen on an American vessel is reported. After having searched the Ethel A. Merritt on the 31st of May the Spanish frigate gave chase to the American schooner Eunice P. Newcomb, from Port Antonio to Boston, fired two shots at her, and, on overtaking, searched the vessel. The sehooner had the American flag at the masthead all the time. These outrages on American me chant mari merous, and Secretary Evarts should take imand to obtain ample apology for those already

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT'S bill to declare eight hours a legal day's labor in all cases where laborers or mechanics are employed by the Government passed the House yesterday by a very large majority. A South Carolina Congressman who declared that he never made a speech on any subject attempted to make a three-hours' speech in opposition to the bill. The speech consisted mainly of a denunciation of Massachusetts statesmen as demagogs because on of their number, Gen. Butler, was the stronges supporter of the measure, and another, Gen. Banks, introduced a like bill on a former occasion. The South Carolinian was cut short by calls of "Time," and he was even denied the privilege of having his oration printed in the

THERE was a lively scene in the English House of Commons yesterday over O'Donnell's question as to the fitness of La Cour, the new French Minister to England, for the post to which he has been appointed. Mr. Gladstone moved that The O'Donnell should not be al-lowed to address the House on the question. The Speaker, however, was obliged to rule against entertaining Gladstone's motion, and after protests from Mr. Parnell and other Irish La Cour had been concerned in the robbery convent and other questionable transacti and that the German Government thrend refusal of the acceptance of his dentials when it was rumored that was to be appointed Minis a Dilke, on behalf of the Go enied that there was any truth in the his charges were true, and took advantage of the forms of the House to deliver a speech in

GARPIELD AND CREDIT MOBILIER In 1872 Henry McComb, of Delaware, who had been a partner in all the Pacific Railroad

transactions with Oakes Ames, brought suit in a Pennsylvania court against various par ties for a settlement of accounts. Among the papers filed was a letter from Oakes Ames, stating that he had disposed of certain shares of the Credit Mobilier stock to certain persons indicated by initials on a list, and McComb explained that these initials indicated certain persons, as follows:

J. G. Blaine, \$3,000; Senator Patterson, \$3,00 Senator Wilson, \$3,000; S. Coifax, \$2,000; Elliot of Massachusetts, \$3,000; Dawes, of Massachusetts, \$2,000; Boutwell, of Massachusetts, \$2,000 Bingham and Garfield, of Obio; Scotield an Kelley, of Permsylvania; Fowler, of Tennessee At the meeting of Congress in December 1872, on motion of Mr. Blaine a Committee was appointed to examine and report the facts of the case. Of this Committee Judge Poland, of Vermont, was the Chairman. The Committee took full evidence of all the par ties implicated, and of other persons. As the result of their investigation they reported two resolutions, one for the expulsion of Oakes Ames and the other for the expulsion of James Brooks. The whole testimony in the case, so far as it related to Mr. Garfield. was given by Oakes Ames. The statement of Oakes Ames concerning Garfield was

brief. It is as follows:

Q.—In regard to Mr. Garfield state to the Committee the details of the transactions between you and him in reference to Credit Mobilier stock? A.—I got for Mr. Garfield ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, for which he paid par and interest [7]:

Q.—When did you agree with him for that?

A.—That agreement was in December, 1867, or January, 1808. About that time. About the time I had these conversations with all of them. It was all about the same time.

Q.—State what grew out of it. A.—Mr. Garnield did not pay me in money. I sold the bonds belonging to his \$1,000 of stock at 97, making \$776. In June I received a dividend in cash on his stock for \$600, which left a balance due him of \$229, which I paid him. That is all the transaction between us. I did not deliver to him any stock before or since. That is the transaction and the only one.

By Mr. Merrick—The \$329 which you paid him By Mr. Merrick—The \$829 which you paid him was the surplus of earnings on the stock above the amount to be paid for it—par value? A.—Yes, sir. He never had either the Credit Mobilier stock or Union Pacific Railroad stock. The only thing he realized from the transaction was the \$329.

Q.—I see on this statement in the account with Gen. Garfield there is a charge of \$47. It is interest from the July previous, is it? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—And the \$776 on the credit side is the 80 per cent bond dividend sold at 97 per cent? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.-And the \$000 on the credit side is the money lividend? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And after you had received these two sums hey in the agarcgate overpaid the prices of the took and interest \$329, which you paid him?

stock and filterest \$229, which you paid mind A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You did not declare a certificate of stock to him? A.—No, sir; he said nothing about that.
Q.—Why did he not receive a certificate? A.—I do not kno w.
Q.—Do you remember any conversation between you and him in the adjustment of these accounts? A.—I do not.
Q.—You understood that you were the holder of his ten shares? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did he so understand it? A.—I presume so; it seems to have gone from his mind, however. ver.
Q.—Was this the only dealing you had with him n reference to any stock? A.—I think so.
Q.—There were dividends of Union Pacific failroad stock on these ten shares? A.—Yes,

sir. Q.—Did Gen. Garfield ever receive these? A.—
No, sir; never received but \$329.
Q.—Has there been any conversation between you and him in reference to the Pacific stock he was entit tied to? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Has he ever called for it? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Has there been any conversation in relation to it? A.—No.

Summed up, the statement is that Ames made a memorandum that \$1,000 of this stock in his hands was held for Garfield; the stock; that during the five years following, though the stock continued to earn dividends, he never delivered the stock itself, nor any dividends, to Garfield, and had neve any conversation whatever with him on the subject. According to Ames, the stock was Garfield's, but was never asked for nor delivered, though for years after it was paying dividends, all of which Ames received an

kept to himself. Mr. Garfield's explanation was, that George Francis Train had advised him to invest in the stock, but he had declined; that, in want of money, he obtained a loan of \$300 from Ames, which loan he subsequently paid. Ames said he paid Garfield \$329; Garfield said he borrowed \$300. As Ames kept the stock which he said belonged to Garfield and all the dividends thereon, and never there after had any conversation with Garfield on the subject, there is unquestionable room for the belief that the transactions were con-

founded in Ames' mind. The Committee of the House made a full report of all the testimony, commenting upon the case of each member named in the Me-Comb-Ames list. After commenting upon the cases of Mr. Blaine, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Scofield, Mr. Bingham, and Mr. Kelley, it thus commented upon the case of Garfield:

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the Committee, are identical with the case of Mr. Kelley to the point of reception of the check for \$29. He agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent dividends in bonds, and sold them for 97 per cent, and also received the 60 per cent cash dividends, which together paid the price of the stock and interest, and left a balance of \$29. This sum was paid, over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock. Mr. Ames received all the subsequent dividends, and the Committee do not find that, since the payment of the \$29, there has been any communication between Mr. Ames and Mr. Garfield on the subject until this investigation began. The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found

The Committee, speaking of the members

named, report:

The Committee, therefore, do not find, as to the members of the present House above named, that they were aware of the object of Mr. Ames, or that they had any other purpose in taking this stock than to make a profitable investment. It is apparent that those who advanced their money to pay for their stock present more the appearance of ordinary investors than those who did not; but the Committee do not feel at liberty to find any corrupt purpose or knowledge founded upon the fact of non-payment alone.

The Committee have not been able to find that any of these members of Congress have been affected in their official action in consequence of their interest in Credit Mobilier stock.

The Committee do not find that either of the above-named gentlemen, in contracting with Mr. Ames had any corrupt motive or purpose himself, or was aware that Mr. Ames had any, nor did either of them suppose he was guilty of any impropriety, or even indelicacy, in becoming a purchaser of this stock. Had it appeared that these gentlemen were aware of the enormous dividends upon this stock, and how they were to be earned, we could not thus acquit them.

And that is the whole story told by the Invesnamed, report:

And that is the whole story told by the Investigating Committee, The whole variance between Ames and Garfield was as to whether Ames paid him \$329 or whether Ames loaned him \$300. In either case Ames declares that Garfield never received any stock or certificates, nor any dividends which the stock earned from 1867 to 1873. The report expressly acquits all the per-

ham, Kelley, and Garfield-of all corrupt or improper action or complicity in the matter. In that acquittal the Democratic members of the Committee concurred with the others. A RUMOR is sent out from Washington that the President is contemplating a veto of the River and Harbor bill. The news is almost too good to be true. There will be,

sons named-Blaine, Dawes, Scoffeld, Bing-

his laurels if he were to resist that pressure. The measure appropriates nearly ten millions of the public money, nearly one-half of which is sheer wastefulness and robbery The fact that a large part of the appropria tion is needed is always a stumbling-block in the way of a veto, and that consideration may again lead to an approval of the bill this year. But this embarrassment to the Execu-tive should suggest a popular agitation for veto any item or items in an appropriation bill, and thus strike out the wasteful portio while leaving the meritorious parts. This aw, which originated in Illinois and has since been adopted with great benefit in other States, to enable the Governors and the

plunder and extravagance, ought to be ap-plied as well to the National Government. ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS-NOTHING

Mayors of cities to protect the public against

DONE.

To-morrow is the closing day of the pres ent session of Congress. The Democrats have dragged out the session of six and a half months to the last, and only consented to disperse when the Democratic National Convention demanded their attention. They will go from Washington to Cincinnati. It will be a change in location only, but a continuation of the same partisan effort to se-cure the Presidency which has governed the majority in Congress ever since it met.

Notwithstanding the concentration of the Democratic politicians in Congress on the Presidential prize, which is sought as a means to secure a distribution of the spolls. one of the strongest arguments that will be made against any candidate the Democrats may nominate will be found in the record of

the present Congress. The present Congress met in extra session on the 18th of March, 1879. It was convened for the specific purpose of passing certain appropriation bills necessary to the maintenance of the Government which its predecessor had failed to provide. The work had all been done, and in one week Congress might have passed the necessary meas ures and adjourned. But, instead of doing so, it spent nearly four months in a desperate effort to nullify the Election laws and to bully the Executive into a surrender of his veto power. This program became so offensive to the country as to excite universal protest. The Democratic majority finally yielded to the force of public opinion, passed the principal appropriations, and adjourned. It omitted, nevertheless, to vote the necessary supplie for running the United States Courts. Even to this day these supplies have not been granted. Some of the Courts are closed for lack of funds to pay expenses, and the others are kept open only through advances which have been made by Republican officials. The work of the extra session cost the Democrats universal defeat in the fall elections of last year, and the influence of that work is not

The present regular session has not been an improvement upon the extra session. It has lasted longer and accomplished as little. The nullification policy of the extra session has been distinctly approved (1) by the failure during many months to provide for the deficiencies left over from the previous session, and (2) by finally passing the Deficiency bill for Court expenses with a rider attached which was designed to cripple the execution of the Elec tion laws, and which very properly called out the veto of President Hayes. In this manner the Democratic leaders have obstinately defied public opinion, as expressed so emphatically at the elections of last fall, and have made a desperate but futile effort to prepare the way for free friffids at the Presidential election of next November. Congress, upon its adjournment to morrow, will leave the Democratic policy of nullification more directly in issue before the people than it was last fall, because it has insisted upon that policy in spite of the rebuke of last fall's elections, and because a new Congress is to be elected next fall, which was no the case ne case at last year's elections.

Aside from this striking evidence of vicious intent the records of the Forty-sixth Congress will be searched in vain for a single measure of general usefulness. The present séssion has lasted nearly seven months. During that time the Democrats have been in complete control of both Houses. All they will have accomplished will be the passage of the usual appropriation bills, including several millions of dollars for the annual river and harbor jobs. This work, if most carefully matured in the interests of economy, ought not to consume more than two months in time. Had it been the purpose of the present Congress to do merely the routine work and avoid a changes in legislation and new projects of law it might have adjourned five months ago, and at least claimed the credit for a brief and inexpensive session. The Democratic majority have preferred, however, to impose upon the people the cost of an unusually protracted session, and they

have positively nothing to show for it. There are many things which the present Congress might have done with benefit to the country and credit to itself. There are some things which were actually demanded by the people. But all have been neglected with equal indifference by the Democratic

One of the obvious duties of the present Congress was to mature a fair and adequate law defining and regulating the count of the Electoral vote for President. The experience of 1876 made such a measure essential to the assured safety of the Nation. But the Democrats have contented themselves with the reflection that they have a majority in both Houses, and will be able to count or miscount the next Electoral vote as they please. It was only after the announcement was made that President Haves would probably call an extra session if Congress should adjourn without passing an Electoral law that the unfair and partisan project was proposed which has been under consideration during the last few days. Even this is in the shape of a joint rule, which either House can repeal next December if it shall be found to embarrass the Democrats in any manner. Whatever the utcome of the debate over the proposed joint rule may be, the President will have as much cause as ever for calling an extra session for the passage of a proper law on the subject if he shall see fit to do so.

There were other obvious duties which have been persistently and perversely neglected by this Democratic Congress. One of the most important matters urged at this session was a provision for refunding, at maturity, the outstanding 6 and 5 per cent bonds into 4 or 31/4 per cents. The practicability of the scheme has been abundantly demonstrated, and a portion of the high-interest bonds will mature before Congress meets again. All that is needed to continue the work of refunding, which has already saved so many millions annually, is the authority of Congress. But that authority has been withheld without reason and without excuse. There has been a demand upon Congress for proper regulation of the inter-State railway con merce, but nothing has been done. Not even a serious effort has been made to break down the corrupt contract between the Pacific Rallfoads and the Pacific Mail Steam as there always is, a terrible pressure from all sides to induce the President to sign this to enable the former to rob the public. to enable the former to rob the public. bill, but Mr. Hayes could add another leaf to

taxation, notwith plus revenue due to the resumption and re-funding operations, nor to modify the excessive and discriminating tariff. All the Democratic professions in the way of tariff reform have proved to be mere shams and

When the Democrats shall come before the people in the fail, no matter who their candidate for President may be, they will not be able to avoid the censure which attaches to their conspicuous incompetence in Congress, and their deliberate neglect of the public interests during sessions that have together lasted more than ten months. What promise of usefulness will the people discover for a Democratic Government from such a record as that?

DEMOCRATS who yearn to discuss Mr. Garleld's record on the back-pay bill are invited t come on. These are the facts: He voted again the back-pay amendments to the appropriation bill at every stage and in every form,—perhap twenty times all told. Finally he was appointed on a Committee on Conference between the House and Senate, and the result was thus reported by him in a speech to the House March i

I wish to state in a few words the condition o that [salaries-increase] question in the conference. The Senate conferees were unanimous if favor of fixing the salary at \$7,500, and cutting ence. The Senate conferees were unanimous in favor of fixing the salary at \$7.500, and cutting off all allowance except actual individual traveling expenses of a member from his home to Washington and back again, once a session. That proposition was agreed to by a majority of the conferees on the part of the House. I was opposed to the increase in the conference as I have been opposed to it in the discussion and in my votes here; but my associate conferees were in favor of the Senate amendment, and I was compelled to choose between signing the report and running the risk of bringing on an extra session of Congress. I have signed the report, and I present it as it is, and ask the House to act on it in accordance with its best judgment.

Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, said: I desire to ask the gentleman how much plunder will be taken out of the Treasury if this raising of salaries is adopted?

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio—I am glad the gentleman has asked me that question. The report presented here, taking into account the changes made with reference to the salaries of members and officers of both Houses, will involve an annual increase of expenditure of about three-quarters of a million dollars.

Mr. Hibbard—How much for the present Congress?

Mr. Garfield—For the present Congress it in-

gress?
Mr. Garfield—For the present Congress it involves an additional expenditure of about one and a quarter millions. I think the House ought to know all the facts.

There was no varnishing over of the iniquity. in this statement; no apology for it; no excuse; no recommendation of it to the House. Mr. Garfield distinctly said that it was against his udgment, and that he would not vote for it but for an unwillingness to abandon the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, on which he had been engaged for months, and which was at that time under his charge. Garfield never drew a cent of the back pay. The bill passed March 3, 1873, and as early as April 29, 1873, The Chicago Tribune printed a list prepared by Treasurer Spinner of those Con-gressmen who had caused the money to be covred into the Treasury, and the name of James A. Garfield appears in that list. He was one of the first to take such action, and he was th most active member in securing the repeal of

THE Democrats of New York we're per ectly united on all of their State ticket except for Governor, for which they ran two candidate ach faction striving to the utmost to swell its vote. Tilden and his machine did all in their power for Robinson. Kelly's faction polled all the votes for him in their power to defeat Tilden's man Robinson, but both wings supported the remainder of the Democratic ticket. On the other hand, many Republicans were in bad humor at the head of their ticket, -Conkling's man, Cornell. Some 20,000 "scratched him, and nearly as many scratched Soule, for State Engineer, for alleged corrupt practices in office, and they defeated him by 12,500 tions of their ticket,-a good many voting for Potter, Democrat, for Lieutenant-Governor against Hoskins, Republican, but the latter was elected notwithstanding, as were all the rest of strength perhaps was on Controller, where both sides ran popular candidates. The result was a Wadsworth, Republican.....

Republican majority..... This fall the Republicans will be perfectly united on Gen. Garfield, and will poil for him their utmost strength. While New York may be

Some stir has been caused in Italy by the publication of a long and characteristic lette from Gen. Garibaldi. Among other thing which the veteran agitator wants to see accoun plished are these

which the veteran agitator wants to see accomplished are these:

No one need starve on 5,000 francs per annum, and he would cut down all large pensions to that amount. He would, for the army, substitute the armed manhood of the nation, and obtain 2,000,000 to flighting men instead of a few hundred thousands of soldiers. "They give," he says, "62,000,000 to the priests, the bitterest enemies of Italy; this is a disgrace and a sacrifege." He is of opinion that they ought to be permitted to live, and he would give a basin of soup to the impotent and a spade to the able, employing them in public works. He would leave a bell where it might be necessary, and convert the metal of the others into copper money to replace the dirty paper. He would do away with the prefects and sub-prefects, who are only useful to obtain votes favorable to those who govern. It is, Garibaidi continues, to the vicious electoral system that they are indebted to Parliament being filled with a multitude of job-hunters and place-seekers, and here, he concludes, "it is necessary for me to suggest to the Roman people an antidote to the cheers and frantic applause so stupidly bestowed by the electors of Cossato, Legrago, and Bergamo on the enemies of free institutions. The Roman people, the head of the nation, would do well to salute with hisses and groans at the entrance to the Chamber these creators of the grist tax, the law of the guarantees, and of the Convention of September." The Deputies he alludes to are Signors Selia, Minghetti, and Spaventa. In signing his name he adds he might say much more.

Don Cameron looked pale and grief stricken when he passed through Pittsburg, but it was not the Presidential nomination that alled him. He had a heavier sorrow to bear. The

Cleveland Herald tells the story: Cleveland Herold tells the story:

At that supreme moment of peril in the Convention the genius of Don Cameron asserted itself. Chimly emerging from the secluded corner where he had been watching the course of events, he reached a conspicuous position, and, signaling a page, gave him a whispered order. Then he awaited, erect, caim, and confident. The storm of battle hushed for a few moments, while combatants gazed expoctantly toward the Pennsvivania chief, whose eyes were following with quiet interest the movements of his little messenger. Other eyes turned in the same direction, and the return of the page with a package was watched with keen attention. The chieftain stooped, received the package, unwapped it, once more stood proudly erect in the face of that vast and highly-excited multitude, and calmly devoured a huge segment of rhubarb pie.

But if Don was calm when he devoured that hunk of Exposition pie he wasn't calm many minutes afterward. Rhubarb-pie trom that shop is warranted to double up the patient in forty winks. Don couldn't have cared whether Grant, or Tilden, or Private Dalzell was nominated very long after he devoured that lunch eon. No wonder he was "pale and depressed n Pittsburg.

THE publisher of the Okolona States, Col. Harper, having discharged his fire-eating, blood-rinking editor, Kernan, that worthy went to Vicksburg and blackguarded Harper, whereat Harper went to Vicksburg and cowhided Ker-Kernan's remarks on the above, shortly to be printed in the Le Mars (la.) Sen

Blazes!!! I've been licked by a cross-eyed mudsill sonof a-gun.

Abe Lincoin's hirelings have dusted my jacket.

The little Nation has jumped into the big
State; and the State is busted. I'm panting for revenge, and going North to get it.

Publishers are ungrateful. Democracy is played out. Hysterics don't pay.

I want to be an angel, and with the Republicans stand.

Can you help me to a soft police-court "sit" on a Chicago paper?

Yours,

with

Bruised Heart, KERNAN, A. K. McClung, editor of the Philadelphia Times (Dem.), writing from Chicago the day after the nomination of Garfield, says:

celebrate his nordination. He chatted pantly in passing his acquaintances, wa leisurely to the ladies' parlor, and the odoors closed against all when he entered half an hour he stepped cut in the same unotations manner, and the faces of Cameron, gan, and Storrs were visible as the lieuten with whom he had been in confere What transpired in that brief council of war probably, never be known to the public, after Grant had hurried oft to the Milwat train both Cameron and Logan said publicly. Grant would be nominated without opposition 1884. I hazard little in saying that the confidex pectation of Grant and his leaders is that Chief will be bearen in 1880, and that one tern Democratic rule, under the inspiration of Confederate Brigadiers, will make the Reput an party shout a spontaneous call for the ret

Ir seems as if Senator Carpenter's trop would never end. His attempt to bully the Wis-consin delegation into the support of the third-term herosy was a most disgusting failure, and now Mr. Hayes refuses to let him have his own way in the matter of the appointment of lector of Customs at his own home in M kee. The present incumbent of that office is a well-known hardware merchant by the name of Nazro, whose term recently expired, and Mr. Carpenter promised Mr. John E. Eldred that he should have the place. Mr. Eldred visited Washngton, and not only secured the indorsen tenators Carpenter and Cameron, but t heir influence the indorsen ent of all th

Republican Representatives besides. But the President has put in force some of his notions of Civil Service, and, as Mr. Nazro has discharged the duties of his office in a perfectly satisfactory manner, be has concluded to retain him, and has according sent in his name to the Senate for confirmati Mr. Carpenter never had any patience with Civil-Service reform, and described the first Commision as "a parcel of schoolmasters sitting in Washington," His failure to get Nazro ousted and Eldred appointed will increase his disgust.

A REPORTER of the New York Tribune was admitted by accident to No. 15 Gramercy Park on Thursday. Mr. Tilden soon entered, looking very feeble. "What do you think..." began the reporter. "What, sir!" was the response, "are you a reporter?" "Yes, sir," was the cheerful reply; "what do you think of the Republican nominations?" "Very weak," responded Mr. Tilden, apparently alluding to himself. "But I will not be interviewed," and ne bowed himself out; whereupon the reporter felt lonesome and left. Afterward he saw Mr. Pelton and interviewed him about the nominations, with this result:

"Don't know anything about it," gruffly replied Mr. Peiton. "Well, what effect will they have upon the Democratic party?"
"Don't know anything about it."
"Will Mr. Tilden be a candidate?"

"Don't know anything about it."
"Don't know anything about anything?"
"Don't know anything about it."
"Don't know anything about it." Mr. Pelton's conclusions will be generally

ANOTHER Congressman has "dropped into octry" in the Congressional Record. Mr. Beale, of Virginia, having a speech to make on adulterations of food, put his thoughts in rhyme. Here is a sample: When the vitriol madness flashes up in the ruf-

Till the fithy by-lane rings to the yells of the trampled wife;
While chalk, and alum, and plaster are sold to the poor for bread,
And the spirit of murder works in the very means of life; When sleep must lie down arm'd for the vil-Grins on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moiseless nights,
While another is cheating the sick of a few last
gasp as he sits
To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson

The west part is suggestive of "When the coster isn't jumping on his mother," etc.; but the "grins on the wakeful ear," etc., is clearly

THE people of the Nineteenth Ohio Conressional District will be surprised to learn that they have kept the greatest rascal ever sent to Washington in Congress for the past sixteen years. And the people of the great State of Ohio will be amazed to think that the Levisla-ture did not know any better than to eject a bad man to represent them in the Senate of the United States when there were so many good mer ready and willing to serve. And the the whole country will wonder why it is that the National Republican Convention should have taken the very worst pill in the box as its stand taken the very worst pill in the box as its stand-ard-bearer! All this has happened, according to the Democratic newspapers. That pure crowd of model patriots actually stand aghast at the degeneracy of the times as manifested by the commation of Gen. Garfield, and if they do no nomination of Gen. Garrield, and it they do not turn instinctively to the immaculate Tilden, they at least feel their biggest bowels yearning for a return of the reign of the Tammany Ring when Boss Tweed was their idol and chief.

Dr. Robertson Smrth, whose case ha DR. ROBERTSON SMITH, whose case has been in all the churches, goes back to his chair in the University of Aberdeen with only a slight admonition. The prosecutors carried the case up to the General Assembly, and the Professor's orthodoxy was established there by a vote of 299 to 292. So the Professor is orthodox by seven majority. The Professor is not cast out within seven votes. He is plucked as a brand from the burning by a baker's half-dozen. The Doctor burning by a baker's half-dozen. The Doctor has grazed it. His notions of Deuteronomy are a close fit. He will have to revise them. It may rain next time, and the loyal seven will not turn out. Or an epidemic of measles or mumps may break out in Aberdeen, and then the Profes will not be orthodox by seven majority. It was wise of the Professor to admit that his views were "incomplete," and to promise that he would guard against any error arising from this

AGENTS of English manufacturers have ecently been buying large quantities of black-alnut timber in Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri. The trees are cut into logs, squared, and taken by rali to New York for shipment. The prefer-ence for this lumber is growing in England in proportion to the decrease of the supply, and the demand on American forests is readering lands of black-walnut growth very valuable. Years ago the timber was not appreciated, and Western farms were fenced with black-walnut rails. The alarm sounded because of recent large English purchases, that the United State will soon be barren of black-walnut, is prema ture at least. The Western States named have not the exclusive growth of that tree. It flourishes in Illinois and in Northwestern Ohio, North Carolina has vast forests of black-wainut, and it is found in other Southern States. But, while there is a present abundance, there is none to waste, and approclation of the value of the wood will correct error in the latter direction.

ONE of the most striking incidents of the late Chicago Convention which has escaped spe-cial notice in the rush of other matters is the fact that the adoption of popular representation and the individual rights of delegates was a complete and flattering triumph for Mr. Edward McPherson, who had presided over the Cincin-nati Convention and who had made the original ruling which the Chicago Convention enacted into a law of the party. Mr. McPherson is prob-ably the most thorough and accomplished par-liamentarian in this country, and the principle which he was the first to procedure will live beliamentarian in this country, and the principle which he was the first to proclaim will live long as a monument to his judgment and courage. He was a quiet and unobtrusive spectator in the recent Chicago Convention, but he had reason to be the proudest man in the hall.

SHOP-GIRLS in England have a stanch friend in the London Lance, which is stoutly contending that seats ought to be furnished by all proprietors, that the girls can rest when the wish to do so. In order to hasten the work and give a practical shape to its agitation, the Lancet declares its intention to publish lists of the names of those houses which at once furnish These lists will be given to physiciwho will show them in their families, the ladies of which will be asked not to trade at stores that, for want of seats, are "cruel to women."

THERE are some things in the private and public life of Gen. Garfield that are especially worthy of the attention of the young men of the country. If he is elected President, he will be the youngest man who has ever held that office, except James K. Polk. He has served more native terms in Congress than any man of

who was a member-elect of the Senate, and transferred to the White House before he took his seat in the Senate. He is the first man ever ninated for the Presidency by a Convention wherein he was laboring to secure the selection of one of his fellow-citizens. He is one of the few men who secured the nomination without seeking it. He is the first man ever nominate for that high office who was once a minister. the Gospel. He is the first man ever no Abraham Lincoln; and his grand success in life is as much of an encouragement to the young men of the Nation as that of any man who has Abraham Lincoln; and his grand suc ever come to the front in this free land

A JOURNAL has just appeared in Rio, the accomplished editor of which gives this notice:

To serve our country and those who have it in their interest, we will publish in Portugese and English language the articles that will be convenient to the nacionals and foreigners.

The editor proposes—
To trace himself his line of conduct in the press, and in the analyse of facts and events he will have the reflected calm of the prudence and the severe justice of the impartiality. The editor's mode of obtaining subscribers to

The journal is to be continued only during the American Exhibition in Brazil. The editor and Ollendorff will have many a tough wrestle

in that time. THERE was a little sparring in Congress the other day in regard to Gen. Garfield's pos tion on the protection question. Sunset Cox charged that Garfield had suppressed all attempts to reform the tariff. In answer, Ca had read parts of a speech by Garfield, in which

these sontenees occurred:

I hold that a proper, just competition between home and foreign products is the best gauge by which to regulate an international tariff. Duties should be so high that our manufacturers can compete with foreign production. This is my doctrine of protection. If Congress pursues this line of political statesmanship we shall, year by year, approach more nearly to the practice of free trade, because we will be more nearly able to compete with other nations on equal terms. [Applause.] I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade. I am for that free trade which can only be achieved through reasonable protection. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Ir there be a citizen of the United States who is willing to believe that, for \$39, I have bartered away my good name, and to falsehood have added perjury, these pages are not addressed to him. If there be one who thinks that any part of my public life has been gauged on so low a level as these charges would place it, I do not address him,—I address those who are willing to believe that it is possible for a man to serve the public without personal dishonor.— Take the reasonable view of it. It is not resonable to believe mything of the kind; the evidence wholly breaks down when the proving point is reached, and beyond that there is not a scintilia of probability to connect so illustrice a man with so beggarly a transaction.

THE Salt Lake Tribune publishes the fol-tion of polygamy. It was written in response to a letter sent the General by a lady of that city shortly after the decision of the Supreme ( of the United States in the Reynolds case: House of Refreshistatives, Washington D. C., Feb. 3, 1879.—Dear Madam: Yours of the 29th of January with its inclusive came duly hand. I rejoice with you that the Supreme Cour has rendered more effective the execution of ou nand. I rejoice with you that the supreme Court has rendered more effective the execution of our laws against polygamy. I will remember what you say in case any bill comes up for action at the present session. How far we ought to go in making legislation retroactive is a difficult question, but as to the foture there can be no doubt of the justice and wisdom of enforcing the law with the utmost rigor. Very truly yours, J. A. GARYIELD.

In his speech to the Springfield Democratic Convention Judge Trumbull attacked Gen. Gar-field. One of our exchanges thinks that a man

like him living in a glass house should not throw stones, and observes: It is in order for Mr. Lyman Trumbull, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois to rise once more and explain that \$10,000 too is the Modride case. It has given him a good day of trouble in the past, and he will find that it is not yet forgotten or forgiven. The point is his he took the fee as an attorney, and that he earned it as a Senator,—that is to say, he received the money while Senator for legal services which he was the senator for legal services.

a bill through Congress. SENATOR ROBERTSON, one of the anti-Boss delegates of New York, was welcomed home by a large crowd of his neighbors. Referring to it

the New York Tribune says: Senator W. H. Robertson well deserved the hearty public welcome he received yesterday on returning home from the Chicago Convention. Few men merit as much credit for the good work of keeping the Republican party clear of the third-term rock and steering it into the broad current that leads to victory.

In the early part of December Mr. Garield had a conversation with Mr. Campbell, editor of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intellig on the Chinese question. The conversation re-ported in that paper seemed to show that Mr. Garfield believed in restricting immigration. He laid considerable stress on the favorit California argument against the Chinese—namely: their refusal to assimilate with our civilization. SEVERAL newspapers have allen into the

SEVERAL newspapers have samen and error of eaying that Mr. Garfield is the first man who has ever been nominated for the Presidency by a convention in which he sat a delegate. These editors forget that Horston Saymour was once nominated under precisely. Seymour was once nominated under precisely similar circumstances, except that Seymour was President of the Convention that selected him ONE of the planks of the Fiat-Labor platform "denounces as destructive to prosperity and dangerous to liberty the action of the old par-

ties in fostering and sustaining gigantic land monopolies." The Republican piatform and

already covered the land-monopoly abuse. It declares "that no further grants of the public domain shall be made to any railway corpora THE receipts of grain at Buffalo by lake this season are enormous. During the past two weeks the aggregate receipts make 8,000,00 weeks the aggregate receipts make bushels, which is almost without precedent in the history of the port. As a result of this heavy movement at paying freights vessel-owners are naturally well satisfied at the situation of af-

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Herald caught Senator Logan on the wing at Pittsburg-Mr. Logan said, "You can say I think the ticket s a good one, although it would have been so better one if we had had a few more men to make it so. As it was, the defeat was of the most pronounced kind, but of course we will have to make the best of it. That's all I can sal

WHILE some of the Democratic journals have hastened to vilify Gen. Gardeld, the more honorable Brooklyn Eagle says: "It would be hard to convince his Congressional associates of any party that he was not an honest man in a pecuniary sense." The editor of the Eggs served as a Democratic Representative in Congress with Gen. Garfield.

DR CHADBOURNE, President of Williams College, said at the Garfield ratification meing Thursday night: "I am in deadly opposite to the third-term doctrine in any form, and stoppose it in Garfield as readily as in Grant."

Congress has Monument bills on hand for the Washington block-house, Yorktown battle-field, Mount Vernon, and Bennington. Now Chicago wants a monument to show where the "Old Guard" was sucked under.

DATE of election, Argentine Republic, June 9. "Revolution" June 4. Third candidate June 6. Nominees nowhere. They do those THE individual who carved that portrait of

Gen. Garfield for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE serves to be indicted for murder in the first THE Scratchers' motto is "Divide et Impera." But then in the case of Vice-President,

Bon INGERSOLL says that Conkling is "a well-dressed sneer." Three-quarters pads at

you know, "we cawn't."

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suppressed all atin answer, Carlisle
Garfield, in which mpetition between the best gauge by lonal tariff. Duties

onal tarist. Duties anufacturers can stion. This is my agress pursues this p we shall, year by the practice of more nearly able on equal terms, ection which leads for that free trade rough reasonable Republican side.] he United States 5, for \$239, I have and to falsehood ages are not adne who thinks that s been gauged on a would place it, I ses those who are sable for a man to resonal dishonor.

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His Slanderers, 1873.

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WASHINGTON. The Senate Devotes a Portion

of the Day to the Exodus, Listening to Several Speeches

on This Well-Worn

Topic.

Hendrick B. Wright's Eight-Hour Law Passed by the House Yesterday.

The Electoral Count-Bill Postponed until December Next,

whereby the Democrats Receive Another Decided Setback.

Finley Held to Be the Author of the Springer Letter.

THE EXODUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Washington, D. C., June 14.—The Senate passed a great number of unimportant measurements. passed a great number of unimportant meas-ures during the morning hour to-day, and de-roted the remainder of the session to the well-som exodus question. Senator Windom made a foroible reply to the speech of Senator Voorhees, showing from the testimony the utter failure of the investigation, in so far as its prininflaten upon the Hepublican party at large, or even upon any portion of it, the responsibility for the movement. He then, with an apology for traveling over the old, familiar ground of pemocratic outrages in the South, set forth the causes of the exodus as the whole country ws them to be, simply the injustice and violence of their treatment in the South.
Senator Lamar followed Senator Window

speaking in defense of his section against what he termed the diatribes of the Senator from Minnesots. Senator Lamar is still in feeble health, but he spoke with great energy of man-ner, and before he reached the end of his speech nor, and perfore no realizate that of all speech found himself utterly exhausted. He declared that Senator Windom's speech would serve to convince Southern Senators that it was impossible longer to hope for imparwas impossible longer to hope for impar-tial and fair judgment from Northern men; that negroes awould hear of it; and he thought that only injustice for them could be expected from the laws and courts of their States, while the carpet-baggers would be re-States, while the carpet-baggers would be rejoiced over the prospective continuance of the period of sectional bitterness. Senator Lamar's speech was more remarkable for the points which he avoided than for those he touched upon. He quoted copiously from a book written by hir George Campbell, who, in 1879, spent a jew weeks in the South, and from sermons and letters by Rishon Suppson and other embent. new weeks in the South, and from sermons and letters by Bishop Simpson and other eminent men whose knowledge of Southern affairs was not gained, as was that of the exodus witness, from personal experience.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WINDOM.

WARRINGTON, D. C., June 14 .- In the Senate, Windom to speak on the Exodus Committee's report. He ridiculed the idea that the Republican party had encouraged the exodus. There was no evidence supporting Voorhees' allegation that secret political emigration societies existed. Negroes exceptionally well off were brought from the South to testify they were satisfied and voted as they pleased, but they al-always admitted, upon being pressed, it was safest to vote the Democratic ticket. He reviewed the testimony, and concluded the exodus was due to the desire of the negroes to leave a country where, though it was well suited to them, they could not enjoy personal safety and political rights, and go to a country where they could live on an equality with other men they could live on an equality with other men before the law.

Mr. Windom knew that in exposing the real

cause of the exidus he would be accused of flaunting the bloody shirt, but this could not de-ter him from his duty. The movement from North Carolina was principally due to

North Carolina was principally due to
THE UNJUST OPERATION OF THE LAWS,
denial of justice, deficient educational facilities, and the memory of past violence which
hight be renewed.

Mr. Windom quoted evidence to support his
allegation that political violence against the
lugro prevalled in Louisiana and Mississippi, and
that a convict system existed which practically
amounted to slavery. All the testimony, he
added, indicates the exodus is but in its infancy,
and will continue and grow unless the negro is and will continue and grow unless the negro is treated fairly.

replied to Mr. Windom, and he said with reluctance, because it would be a departure from the purpose he had formed not to speak upon any subject at this session of Congress. Mr. Lamar spoke with evident difficulty, and expressed regret at being unable to proceed further. In the course of his speech Mr. Lamar said: "The Southern people would never object to a natural and healthy emigration: and even the present movement, miscalled exodus, would be beneficial if only in making the near orealize that his easy life in the South is preferable to the struggle for existence he would have to make in the colder North. He wished to leave the blacks perfectly free, as every American should be to go where they please. He believed that for every one that went North a Northern laborer would emigrate South. The blacks were not the best laborers in every respect, but for the peculiar work of the South they were peculiarly fitted,—more so than for the North. The exodus was not indicative of oppression. Fifty thousand negroes had moved into Mississippi since the War; perhaps 25,000 lind gone out. All that could be made of the hovement was that it was LAMAR

movement was that it was

ind gone out. All that could be made of the movement was that it was A GREAT LABOR MOVEMENT.

It was no more significant of oppression than the numerous strikes of thousands of laborers in the North, sometimes leading to riot and destruction of property. The very fact that all that political agitation and effort had been able to de was to set 25,000 negroes in motion showed how firmly based the labor relations in the South-were.

M. Lamar cited in support of his statements of the actual condition of affairs in the South-en States, Sir George Campbell, M. P., Bishop Simpson, the Rev. Mr. Haffield, Episcopalian, New York, the Rev. T. De Witt Thimage, and tien. Grant in his recent addresses, and remarked that Congressional reports of Suthern affairs had always been distorted by the fact that the Committees went down there with the express intention of uncovering everything objectionable and ignoring every alleviating feature. No society in the North could withstand such an investigation. No work of the linest art or the noblest nature could stand the test of having its beautiful parts covered by Agreen and its defects magnified a hundred fold under the focus of a blare of light.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Hendrick B. Wright's bill to declare eight hours a legal day's labor in all cases where laborers are employed by the Government was passed after consider-able debate. An amusing episode was an attempt by Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, to make a speech against this bill. The rule allows fifteen minutes on each side. Mr. Till-man's remarks would have required three hours for delivery. He said in explanation that he had hever yet made a speech on any subject, and in the five minutes allowed him he hardly knew where to borin. The bill he considered a where to begin. The bill be considered a demagogical measure put forward by demagogs. It originated with a Massachusetts statesman, was supported by a Massachusetts senator, and was enforced by a Massachusetts Secretary of the Treasury. A Massachusetts statesman, Bon Butler, had built a palace just south of the Ornels and the Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Proceedings of the proceedings of the processor south of the Capitol out of the proceeds of con-tracts made possible by this law. Tillman tracts made possible by this law. Tillman asked leave to print his speech, but Robinson. of Massachusetts, objected, as he feared from the specimens he had heard that it might consist of a mass of accusations against Massachusetts members. Mr. Tillman said he didn't allude to the gentleman nor his colleagues; "I said Massachusetts statesmen."

THERE WAS A RUDE LAUGH

at this chaip attemps at wit. Then Mr. Rice, of

THEME WAS A RUDE LAUGH

at this cheffp attempt at wit. Them Mr. Rice, of
Massachusetts, asked why the gentleman from
South Carolina, in his allusion to the Massachusette statesman who introduced the Eight-Hour
bill, did not explain that he ran for Governor of
Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket last
fall. Tillman replied that he alluded to Gen.
Banks and not to Gen. Butler. Tillman had
aroused too much bad blood on the Republican
side to obtain consent to the printing of his
speech.

speech.
Another incident was caused by a motion by
McLane, of Maryland, to suspend the rules and
pass the Carlisle Sugar bill. Speaker Randall
entertained the motion for a monient, until a
manhant to Wave and Manas Committee ex-

plained to him what it was. Then he recognized a Republican member who wanted to pass a pension bill. McLane grew very sugry at this, and demanded to know whether the Speaker intended to override him as he did the rules. The Speaker as sugrested something about an arrangement with the Ways and Means Committee, and asked McLane to withdraw his motion for a shill to confer with that Committee.

Anlie to confer with that Committee.

IN AN INSTANT THE TABLEY MEN.

led by Congrer, were on their feet shouting:
"Regular order." King, of Louisiana, moved to adjourn; but McLane and his friends stood firm. McLane temporarily withdrew his motion to lot the Fension bill pass, and then called for a yout. The second for the main question could not be obtained, as the tariff men refused to yote, and, after two or three trinls, the attempt was abandoned. The bill fixes the duty on tank bottoms and sirups at 1½ cents a pound; concentrated meiado, 2 cents; above 13 and below 16

Dutch standard, in color, 2,55 cents; between 16 and 20, 2.60 cents; and upwards of 20, 3.25 cents; molasses, 5 cents a gaillon. This is the result of a long legislation day's work.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

There are still three of the Appropriation bills undisposed of, the Sundry Civil, the General Deficiency, and the Agricultural.

ELECTORAL COUNT.

The House spent the day to little purpose. On the reassembling at 920 o'clock the filibustering roil-calls of Saturday on the Electoral Count bills was a successful or assembling. Then filibustering was resumed and continued half the afternoon, resulting in the detest of the Electoral Count resolution, Mr. Bloknell moving its postponement until the first Monday in December next. The Democrats are thus again defeated, and their boastful threats were vain. IN AN INSTANT THE TARIFF MEN,

PENSION OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The House Special Country of the Country Washington, D.C., June 14.—The House Special Committee to investigate the Pension Office seems to have been very diligent in its work, but to have accomplished nothing. It started out with the double purpose in view of hunting up something in the interest of pension cialm agents by which to delay and obstruct the work of reorganizing the pension system and at the same time of gathering material for use in the campaign, in order to show that under a Republican Administration pensioners had not been campaign, in order to show that under a repub-lican Administration pensioners had not been promptly and fairly attended to, and therefore the Republican party is un-friendly to the soldier. In both respects the investigation has thus been a failure. Afte pursuing its own course of investigation under the guidance of the pension-claim agents for a considerable time, the Committee formally in-vited Commissioner Bentley to appear before it and to tell it something about the workings of and to tell it something about the workings of the office and its requirements. Mr. Bentley gave them six days of his time, during which time he imparted as much information about the pension system as the Committeemen could digest. Then the Committee called in the claimagents again, and let them tell what they knew about the official.

BENTLEY WAS RECALLED and invited to explain some of the points made against the office by claim agents. This he did effectually as far as he could get in one day. On appearing the next morning the Chairman of the Committee told him that it had been decided not to hear him further except under oath. The object of this extraordinary movement was to

object of this extraordinary movement was to throw doubt upon the statements already made by Mr. Bentley, and thus at the end of the session make available for the campaign the whole mass of the claim agents testimony, while showing nothing in rebuttal. Mr. Bentley informed the Committee that he had come beinformed the Committee that he had come before them, not on a subpeana, but in his official
capacity, and by its own formal invitation; that
he was not to be intimidated by acts of discourtesy like that proposed, and that while he
protested against the course taken by the Committee, he was ready to go on if requested. The
Committee took a night to consider it. The Republicans voted against the proposition to require Mr. Bentley to take the oath, but, being
outvoted, the Commissioner was informed that
he could

NOT PROCEED EXCEPT UNDER OATH.

He appeared the next morning and asked leave to read a formal protest before taking the oath. The Committee eleared the room to consider the request, and after a struggle acceded to it. Mr. Bentley then read a vigorous protest against the indignity put upon his office. The Committee was again in labor over the request that the protest be made a part of the records, but a party vote refused it. Mr. Bentley, being sworn, became a very willing witness and immediately placed on record a declaration that all he had stated to the Committee during the seven days he had previously been before them was true in every respect to the bost of his knowledge and belief. Here was more trouble, and further proceedings were suspended for a time. The Committee at its pleasure and explain further. The facts in the case are all upon one side, and the Commissioner's task is no easy one, since no man has ventured to hint at corrupt action upon his part. NOT PROCEED EXCEPT UNDER OATH.

PUBLIC LANDS.

REGARDING TRESPASSERS THEREON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The conference report on the bill relating to public lands, and finally agreed to by both Houses of Congress, provides that when any lands of the United States shall have been entered and the Govern-ment price paid in full, no criminal suit of pro-ceedings by or in the name of the United States shall thereafter be had or further maintained for any trespass upon or on account of material taken from said lands, and that no civil suitshall be maintained for any trespass upon or material taken from said lands in the ordinary clearing taken from said lands in the ordinary clearing of land in working a mining claim or for agricultural or demestic purposes in maintaining improvements on the land of bons fide settlers, or on account of any material taken by any person without knowledge of the trespass, or without fraud or collusion by any person who in good faith has paid the officers of the United States for the same; provided, the provisions of this section shall apply only to trespasses committed prior to March 1, 1879; and provided, further, that defendants in such suits shall exhibit to the proper officers evidence of such entry, and pay all accrued costs, It also restores the provision reducing the price of lands within six miles of railroads to \$1.25 per acre, where they were placed in the market at \$2.50 per acre prior to 1861.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

NO PROVISION FOR APPROPRIATIONS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The Indian Ap-WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The Indian Appropriation bill, which recently became a law, contains a proviso prohibiting the use of any of the money appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the Board of Indian Commissioners. For several years the amount annually appropriated for this purpose has been \$15,000. The members of the Board have never received any salary, but their actual traveling expenses white on official business have been paid by the while on official business have been paid by the Government. The expenses of maintaining an office in Washington have also been paid, it being one of the duties of the Board to examine all vouchers and contracts for expenditures on account of the Indian service. There can be no doubt that the services of the Board have

doubt that the services of the Board have REPAID THE GOVERNMENT many hundred times what they have cost. For example, the records are said to show that Gen. Fisk's inspection of Indian affairs in Arizona, which resulted at last in the resignation of Inspector Hammond and in the removal of Commissioner Hayt from office, cost the Government less than \$200. It is understood that one member of the Board (Mr. Barstow) has lately resigned because Congress refused to continue the appropriation. Other members of the Board are expected to follow his example soon, but it is said that Messrs. Lyon, Roberts, Fisk, Smiley, and perhaps one other member, will continue to and perhaps one other member, will continue to perform their duties, and will pay their own ex

THE SPRINGER LETTER,

FINLEY THE AUTHOR.

Special Dupatch to The Cacago Tribune.

Washington, D. G., June 14.—The Carlisle Special Committee on the Springer anonymous letter heid a protricted session to-night, and unanimously agreed to report that, according to the evidence, Finley was the author of the letter. All the members were present except Messrs. Butterworth and Claffin. It is not absolutely certain that Chairman Carlisle will have time to prepare his report before the adjournment Wednesday. It will necessarily be a short report, as it will be impracticable now to go into the matter of a comparison according to the experts of the similarities found by them to exist between certain letters in the anonymous letter and Mr. Finley's ordinary writing. The Committee have also unanimously agreed to reject Finley's claim for \$30 compensation as counsel, and Donnelly's claim for a somewhat smaller sum, on the ground that the Committee has no jurisdiction in the matter. THE SPRINGER LETTER,

NOTES AND NEWS.

OPPOSED TO THE UNSEATING OF RELIGIGE.
Special Dispatch to The Catego Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—There is reason to believe that a majority of the Senate will oppose the resolutions of the Committee to unseat Kellogg. The Republicans will not endeavor to prevent a vote on the resolutions by dilatory tactics, believing that an act so outrageous as the unseating of Kellogy would be disastrous to the party which is responsible for it.

LONGSTREET'S CONVINNATION.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed Gen. Longstreet to be Minister to Turkey in place of Horace Maynard, made Postmuster-General. There had been a good deal of opposition to Longstreet, and it was expected some NOTES AND NEWS.

The Secretary of War is now considering the propriety of ordering Cadet Whittaker before a court-martial, where he may have an opportunity to vindicate himself, which his friends claim has not yet been afforded him.

A prominent Grant leader said to-day that if Geo. Raum should really be removed the result would be disastrous to the party, and might cost the loss of Illinois, as it would indicate that the Grant men were not needed in the campaign. paign.

To the Wistern Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June H.—Gen, E. D.
Townsend, Adjutant-General of the Army, will
be placed on the retired list to-morrow. He will
be succeeded by Richard C. Drum, at present
Adjutant-General.

The exports of petroleum and petroleum products for ten months ended April 20, 1880, amounted to \$33,024,439; for the same period in 1879, \$34,224,000.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed James Longstreet, of Georgia Minister resident of the United States for Turkey.
Collector of Customs—Vespasian Smith, for the District of Daluth, Minn.
Registers of the Land-Office: Charles Daughly, East Sagrinaw, Mich.; William P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls, Minn.
William B. Herriott, Receiver of Public Moneys, Redwood Valls, Minn.
Jacob Rilcord, Postmaster at lowa City, In.
The nomination of Gen. Longstreet was confirmed without discussion, and by a very decisive vote,—39 against 8.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The second Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation this evening substantially effected an agreement. The Conference Committee on the General Deficiency bill reached an agreement this afternoon.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.-Mr. Beck reported that the Conference Committee on the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appro-priation bill has been unable to agree. The principal point of difference was the increased appropriation for the National Board of Health. appropriation for the National Board of Health. A further conference was ordered.

Mr. Lamar, from the Committee on Railroads, reported favorably on the Senate bill to aid the Mississippi Valley & Ship Island Railroad Company to construct a line of railroad in Mississippi. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Jonas, from the same Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill to aid in the construction of the military, commercial, and postal railway from military headquarters at San Antonio to the Rio Grando, at or near Laredo, with an amendment in the mature of a substitute.

favorably on the Senate bill to aid in the construction of the military, commercial, and postal rallway from military headquarters at San Antonio to the Rio Grando, at or near Laredo, with an amendment in the mature of a substitute, the Committee adopting the bill introduced in the House by Representative Upson.

Pinede on the calendar.

Mr. Dawes, of the same Committee, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Guif Basilroad Company. Placed on the calendar. It authorizes full payment to be made for Government transportation heretofore performed by that road, not-withstanding its receipt of grants of land from the Government.

On motion of Mr. Gariand, the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy-Marshals.

The bill now goes to the President.

Mr. Jones introduced a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to take the necessary steps to secure adequate naval stations and harbors for the use of the naval forces of the United States at proper points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Contral America and of the American isthmus.

Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence which has recently pussed between Spain and the United States in regard to the american isthmus.

On motion of Mr. Beck, in view of the late stage of the session, only House bills favorably reported by the Senate Committees were considered, the object being to secure their passage at this session rather than to pass Senate bills which could not be sected on in the House.

The bill paying \$2,000 out of the trust funds of the Cheyenne and Arspahoe Indians to Ahmand Mr. Cook, of Iowa, captured and kept prisoner two years by them, passed.

The bill amending Sec. 3,234 Revised Statutes passed. It ands to the section a provision that dealers in leaf tobacco.

The House bill faixing the rate of duty on barley-inal at 25 cents per bushel, in lieu of 20 percent advancem, was

over.

The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was adopted.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. At 9:30 o'clock Saturday's session was resumed, the pending question being on seconding the demand for the previous question on the Electroni count resolution. The Republicans filibustered, and, after several roll-calls, the House adjourned, and Monday's session began. The conference report on the House bill relating to the public lands was agreed to—yeas, ES; nays, 42.

ing to the public lands was agreed to—yeas, E3; nays, 42.

The Senate amendments to the General Deficiency bill were nonconcurred in, and a conference was ordered. Another conference was ordered and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bickneil again demanded the previous question on the Electoral coult resolution. The Hepublicans again filibustered, and left the House without a quorum. After several relicalism Mr. Bickneil stated it was evident the Hepublicans did not intend to allow the resolution to be voted upon, and he withdrew his demand for the previous question, and moved the resolution be made the special order for the first Monday in December. Agreed to—yeas, 88; nays, 75.

mays, 75.

Mr. Wright moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution to enforce the Eight-Hour law. A half-hour debate took place and the bill passed,—E0 to 51. Following is the vote in detail:

Barber, Beale, Beltzhoo Berry, Bicknell

	YEAS.	
1.5	Hall,	O'Neill,
III.),	Horner,	O'Rellly,
n,	Harris (Miss.),	Osmer,
	Haskell,	Overton,
1,	Hatch,	Pacheco,
	Hawley,	Page.
	Hays,	Phelps,
	Henderson,	Phillips,
	Henkle,	Pound,
ver,	Henry,	Robertson,
1110	Hill.	Robeson,
1	Hooker,	Robinson,
	Hostetier,	Ross,
m,	House,	Russell (Mo.),
. 1	Humphey,	Russell (Mass.),
-	Hunton,	Ryan (Pa.),
- 4	Hutchins,	Ryon (Kas.),
- 4	Johnston,	Sawyer,
1	Jones,	Shallenberger,
	Keifer,	Sherwin,
1000年ま	Kelley,	Simonton,
1	Kenna,	Singleton (III.).
en,	Kimmel,	Sparks,
2119	King.	Springer,
2.),	Klotz,	Stevenson,
	Ladd,	Talbott,
The second		Taylor,
1	Lowe,	Thomas,
100	Manning. Martin (W.Va.)	Townshend(Ilt.),
	Martin (W. Vit.)	Programmed (C)
1	Martin (N. C.),	Townsend (O.),
.),	Mason	Tucker,
lo.),	McCold,	Upson,
C.),	McCook,	Urner,
2.)4	McLane,	Van Aerman,
3/20 L	McMahon,	Voorhis,
1 3 37	Morse,	Waddell,
00 000	Morton,	White,
4	Meyers,	Whittaker,
MARKET STATE	Neal,	Whittherne.
经运生	New,	Williams (Wis.),
1	Nichols,	Willis,
o relati	Norcross,	Wilson,
1	O'Conner,	Wright-130.
	NAYS.	
Deal	Frye,	Rice,
335	Godsnalk,	Sanford,
Sec. 1	Hammond (N.Y	
19.3	Hammond (Ga.	Singleton (Miss),
7.3	Howk	Smith (Ga)

Sintel (Ga.), Steele, Thompson (Ky.), Tillman, Turner (O.), Tyler, Updegraff (Ia.), Vance, Washburn, Weilborn, Williams (Ala.),

Horr, Joyce, Lapham, Lindsey, Lounsbury, McMillin, Mills, Mitchell, Muldrow, Porsons

Culberson, Deering, Dibrell, Dunnell, Dwight, Elam, Evins, Felton,

Mr. Keseham, who was present, would have voted in the affirmative, but was paired with Stevens, of Georgia.

The Senate bill passed increasing the pension of certain soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpiess on account of injuries received or diseases contracted in the service of the country. Mr. McClane moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill known as the "Carliale" sugar

bill refused to vote, and a country of the country

CRIMINAL NEWS.

THE CURRIE CASE. GALVESTON, June 14.—A News special from Marshail, Tex., says the jury in the Currie case is filled out. Defendant pleaded not guilty to

the indictment. State witness Nat A. Harvey, the keeper of the saloon where the killing occurred, testified that Currie had been drinking and took a drink just before the difficulty. The first talk he heard be tween the parties was when Currie said: "You can't give me any stuff like that." Barrymore said they wanted no trouble, as they had a lady with them. Currie replied: "Damned fine lady." Currie Currie replied: "Damned fine lady." Currie took a drink, and asked witness if he knew Miss Cummins. Witness replied no. Currie said he did, adding terms unfit to print. Currie then shot at Bartymore, then at Porter, then at Bartymore. The latter had pulled off his coat, intending to resent the insult to the lady. At the time of the shooting Currie was between Bartymore and Porter. Dr. Elam Johnson testified that Porter died of a wound from a pistol ball in the stomach. Maurice Bartymore took the stand. The crowd pressed forward to catch every word. Witness gave a graphic and rapid recital of the affray. He testified going to the salcon with Porter and Miss Cummins, and tolling them to order what they wanted; retired to attend to some business. On his return he was told by Miss Cummins that a funny man had been in the room and asked; "Do you want to buy a dog?" Witness remarked this was only an expression, and seated himself to lunch, when he heard the same voice saying to Porter: "Did you mean that for me?" Porter expressed surprise. Currie called Porter a — of a — and said, "You can't give me any of your stuff." Witness related how Currie was reminded there was a lady present, and repeated the same reply of Currie related by Harvey. Witness said Currie asked him if he wanted to take it up. Witness replied he would protect the lady, and was not armod; that Currie swore he was not; that Miss Cummins pleaded with Currie to stop; that Currie then had two pistols in his hands. Currie then shot witness in the left arm; that witness escaped, going into a salcon in the rear; looked back and saw Currie was in a supplicating attitude when shot; that there was no one in the uncer-room but Harvey and those in the difficulty; that Currie asked Porter to go outside and dight it out; that Porter was in a supplicating attitude when shot; that there was no one in the lunch-room but Harvey and those in the difficulty; that Currie asked Porter to go outside and dight it out; that Porter was in a supplicating attitude when shot; ook a drink, and asked witness if he knew Mi

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Burfalo, N. Y., June H.—Late inst evening a riotous attempt was made by saliors to prevent a vessel leaving port, the pretext being that the Captain had employed men who were not members of the Seamen's Union. The soin Ada Medora, Capt. W. W. Shaw, lying near the foot of Erie street, was about being towed out by the tug Bryant, when a gang of men gathered and prevented the lines from being unfastened. A salior on the schooner named Lewis Gorman attempted to cast off the line, when he either fell or was pushed into the water. Then the crowd tried to prevent a ferryboat from rescuing him, but were overpowered by the arrival of harbor police. Officer Byan went courageously up to the post and east off the schooner's fastenings, and the crowd, though very ill-disposed, did not dare to interfere with him. Another schooner, the Cassidy, was also attacked, and both were promptly started by the tug, when the gang on the dock began to throw stones and other missiles. The result was that Capt. Shaw, of the Medora, received two ugly gashes in the head and was knocked senseless. Thomas Burkham was caught in the act of throwing a stone, and arrested by Patrolman Dwyer. Later two others named Henry Brown and Charles Peterson were arrested by Sergt. Hanson and Patrolman Haley on suspicion that they had inflicted injuries on Capt. Shaw. All three men. to-day were tried on a charge of assault with deally weapons. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Late inst evening

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—Particulars of an atrocious murder near Griffin have just been re-ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—Particulars of an atrocious murder near Griffin have just been received. At a pionic late Saturday afternoon a young man, Tom Sullivan, a wild, reckless farmer, became inebriated and sought a difficulty with Phil Morris, who was attending the lemonade department. Bob Hobbs, ex-policeman of Griffin, happened on the scene, when Sullivan commenced cursing him. Sullivan's sisters remonstrated and pleaded for them not to hurt their brother. He finally excitedly said several times that he would go home, get a shotgun, and shoot them as they went home. Neither Morris nor Hobbs thought much of it until they were going home in a burgy, when they saw Sullivan and a crowd of young men and ladies at the gate in front of Freeman's residence. Sullivan advanced with a shotgun, and on arriving within twenty feet he leveled the gun and fired. At that instant Hobbs threw up both feet and received the full load in his thigh, exclaiming "I'm killed." Morris drew a pistol and commenced firing, while Sullivan walked slowly away. Hobbs clasped Morris around the neck so that he could not shoot accurately. He fired eight times, having two pistols. Sullivan escaped. Hobbs will die. Morris received several shots, but no sorious wound.

GETS ANOTHER TERM. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—W. E. Cassells, from Hockford, ill., was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary for forgery committed is this city over two years ago. Cassells came to Kansas City from the East, and stopped at the Coates House. When he went to pay his bill he presented a check payable to his order by the presented a check payable to his order by the firm of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen for \$45. He was given \$55 in return, and in two days the check was found to be a clever forgery. Shortly afterwards Cassells was arrested at Cheyenne for forgery in Illinois, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. When his time was out at Joliet an officer from Jackson County received him, and now he goes up for four years longer.

MUNDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Nob., June 14.—James Weaver was shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a man named Volk about twenty miles southeast of Plum Creek. Weaver went to collect some money, about which the place to collect some money, about which the two men quarreled, when Volk, becoming furiously enraged, grabbed up a gun and fired. He ran away and hid in the bluffs a few miles from the scene of the murder, and his pursuers could not find him, but this afternoon he was captured by Deputy-Sheriff Read. THE PEORIA MURDER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Cheago Tribune.
PROBLA, Ill., June 14.—The case of Luther B McKinney, for the murder of his father-in-law, Jacob Frye, in February last, was called in the Circuit Court to-day, and six jurors were ob tained. The murder occurred in broad daylight on one of our principal streets, and grew out of the separation of McKinney and his wife, the father-in-law taking his daughter's part.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 14.—W. W. Bailey, a respected farmer, residing near Como, Miss., was shot and killed by a man named Shivey on Saturday evening. Shivey rented land from Balley, out of which grow the difficulty. Report says the killing was unprovoked. Shivey escaped.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 10, 1878.—Mesora, Morgon & Allen, 39 John street, New York City—Dean Sirs: I am pleased to inform you that father is almost as well as he ever was. His uppetite is improving daily; he does not have to get up during the night, whereas he used to get up every half-hour. He remarked at the suppertable this evening that he felt so well,—better than he had for several years. The quantity of urine now passed in the twenty-four hours does not exceed one quart,—the proper quantity,—quite a drop from three and one-half gallons. Will do as you say, let him eat anything, and frany return of the disease you will hear from me. Yours very truly.

Zanesville, O., Nov. 1, 1875.—Lessrs. Morgon & Allen, 89 John street, New York Chy—Dean Sirs: It has been some time since I wrote you in regard to how father was getting along. So I thought I would write you lo-day. I am happy to say that he is entirely well—has been cured with less than three bottles of Constitution Water. Since he has been taking the Constitution Water we have heard of a good many cases of diabetos in this city. One lady especially has it very bad. When we first heard of her she was down in bed with it. She brought one bottle of Constitution Water, and, after taking a few doses, was able to sit up. Send me as many circulars as you can for the freelosed stumps. There are a great many persons that want them. Yours very Let's.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

The Northwestern Rivers Swollen to an Alarming and Unexampled Degree.

Houses and Bridges Swept Away and Railroad Tracks Destroyed.

Log Booms Torn Out with Enormous Damage to Property.

The Storm Sweeps Through the Middle and the Eastern States.

Persons Killed by Lightning and Drowned in the Seething Streams.

IN WISCONSIN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Bosconell, Wis., June 14.—A storm of unprec BOSOBEL, Wis. June 14.—A storm of unprecedented severity, causing great damage to bridges and property, commenced yesterday and is still raging in this vicinity. Charles Zina, with Parker, Hildebrand & Co., and his brother, in attempting to ford Crooked Creek were car-ried down by the flood, but were finally rescued, their horse being drowned. The Wisconsin River at this point has reached its highest water-mark and is still rising rapidly. The bridge at

at this point has reached its highest watermark and is still rising rapidly. The bridge at
Blue River is earried away and all trains on this
division suspended.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKER. Wis., June 14.—The Scuting's
Oconto. Wis., special says the damage by flood
will amount to \$150,000. The water is falling,
and no new danger is apprehended.

The Scuting's Chippewa Falls special says
from Friday night to Sunday the Chippewa
River rose twenty-four feet, and the entire
upper river was entirely cleared of logs. Both
bridges at Chippewa Falls were swept away, and
all on Duncan Creek except one. The guard
locks of the dam were swept away, and fears
are entertained that they will carry off the lower
part of the city. The total loss will probably
reach \$1.000,000. The Chippewa Lumber. Company loses nearly all its logs, piers, and booms,
but will commence as soon as the water
subsides to repair. About \$2,000,000 feet of logs
remain in the pocket at Delis Eau Claire, but
will probably go out with the rest. The Badger
Mills, six miles below the city, are carried away.
The French Lumbering Company's bug mill at
Grand Island will be badly damaged.

The Scuting's Grand Rapids special says the
unprecedented rise in the Wisconsin River is
working untold damages. Most merchants lost
heavily, approximating \$25,000. The main business portion of the city is an island, only reached
by boats. Several buildings have been swept
away. The rear part of the store of Brundage
& Ferguson was swept away, carrying with it
Ferguson, who was drowned. The body has not
been recovered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Sr. PAUL, June 14.—The streams in the Upper Mississippi Valley are higher than for thirty years before, and still rising. At St. Paul there is fourteen feet of water in the channel which usually has five, and the lints on the west side of the river are nearly covered by water. Many houses can only be reached by boats. The dock of the Keo-kuk Northern line has been washed away, and the St. Paul boom is in danger. Trains are de-layed upon all the roads. It is reported that the bridge of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad at Eau Citire has gone, and that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has to transfer passengers by boat on the river division. In Minneapolis over one hundred families have been driven from their homes on division. Animal and the log boom the flats by the rising water, and the log boom above the falls is in danger.

The Upper Mississippi and tributaries are full and rising, and more water may be expected here to-morrow.

At Stiffwater, the St. Croix is higher than since 1865. The lower part of the town is flooded, and only a jam of logs prevents its going out of the dam.

The Wisconsin streams are all rampant, and many millions feet of logs have gone out of dams in the Red Cedar, Eau Claire, and Chippewa. Of the 200,000,000 feet escaped from the Eau Claire dam, \$0,000,000 have been recovered at Beef Slough.

IN NEBRASKA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
AHA, Neb., June 14.—A severe wind, OMAHA, Neb., June 14.—A severe wind, rain, and hail storm occurred last night throughout the Eikhorn Valley. All windows on west exposures of buildings in several towns, especially West Point, were broken out by hail. The country was flooded with water in towns, filling cellers and running from one to two feet deep in the streets, spreading consternation everywhere all night long. Small streams rose above their banks, and the Eikhorn River was swelled to immense proportions. The railroad bridge of the Soiux City & Pacific Road was swept away Numerous extensive washouts occurred on the line of road. Crops were greatly damaged all throughout the vailley. One person, a young lady, was drowned while driving in a buggy across a creek in Cuming County, with a compenion who barely escaped. The towns of Tekamah and Arbonn were flooded, and were damaged to considerable extent.

OHIO AND INDIANA.
CINCINATI, June 14.—The heaviest rain-storm
known for a long time visited this city between 8 and 10 o'clock to-night. Within these two hours the rainfall was two and thirty hundredths inches. Since then enough has failen to make the total more than three inches. All the telegraph wires to the north and east went the telegraph wires to the north and east went down except one, showing that a heavy storm passed north of the city. It is reported that the depot at Hamilton, Britter County, O., was struck by lightning and burned, but, the wires being down and all trains delayed, no particulars can be gathered.

A special to the \*Gaeette\* from Kokomo, Ind., says a cyclone visited points near Frankfort and Cairo in that county, destroying buildings. Several were reported killed and wounded, but the wires being down, the names could not be obtained. Advices from the headwaters of the Ohio River indicate that a considerable rise is coming.

INDIANA

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—A bridge on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad over Crooked Creek, seven miles from here, washed away tonight. A force of workmen are engaged framng a temporary structure for transfer.

The rain and wind storm which visited Indiamapolis this evening was the worst on rec-ord. Within half an hour nearly two inches of rain fell, and the streets were turned into rivers rain fell, and the streets were turned into rivers for the night. Many cellars and basements were inundated, and, while the loss was large in the city, it was divided among so many that it will not be severely felt. The wind did some damage to shade and fruit trees, and blew down the amphitheatre on the Exposition grounds, a building \$.500 feet in size. The streams were full before this storm came, and washouts on the railroads are feared, but none have yet been reported.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSSUMO, Pa., June 14.—During a heavy storm yesterday two sons of William Elliott, residing in Washington County, near this city, took refuge under a tree, which a few minutes afterwards was struck by lightning, being split open from top to bottom. The limbs were twisted off and scattered in every direction. One of the boys was instantly killed, being torn almost to pieces by falling timber. The other was severely injured, but will probably recover. A horse standing under an adjoining tree was also killed. The storm was general throughout the western part of the State, doing considerable damage to timber, februs, and crops. Further loss of life is reported. The drought is at an end for the present.

INJURED BY A STORM.

Special Disposes to The Chicago Tribuna,
SHELBYVIELE, Ind., June 14.—A terrific tor-SHELBYVIELE, Ind., June 14.—A terrific tormade swept over this county at 8 o'clock this
evening, tearing down fences, uproofting trees,
and doing a vast amount of damage. The line
of the storm was about two miles south of here,
and the raging elements could be viewed from
the city. Several stables were almost entirely
destroyed. The roof of the dwelling of Samuel
Montgomery, a prominent farmer, was blown
away, causing a loss of \$500. Abram Clark, a
farm-hand, became entangled in some limbs
and diving rails, and was carried thirty feet into
the air, when he dropped to the ground. He was
injured internally, and will probably die. Other
damages will probably be reported to-morrow.

WISCONSIN FLOODS. WISCONSIN FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OSBKOSH, Wis., June 14.—A special to the
Daily Northwestern from Shawance says the entire region of the upper Wolf River country is
oovered with water, and great destruction of
property has resulted. Bridges at Keshona,
Bellephine, and Shocton are all swept away,
and the catire log crop set affoat and drifting
around the country indiscriminately. Embarras

NEW HAMPSHIER. that the loss of property by the ternade yester day amounted to \$100,000. Acres of trees from two to four feet in diameter were anapped like

CASUALTIES.

THE SOUND DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., June 14.—The hero of the Sound disaster is James Tripp, fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who was on the Stonington returning from a visit to his home in Arlington. He volunteered to aid in launching the life-boat, which was in launching the life-boat, which was accomplished after some effort. When the boat reached the water Tripp was the only one in her. He could do nothing alone, and it was two or three minutes before aid came to him to man the boat. The man who came to his assistance was a passenger whose name he does not know, but he fell overboard and was the first man rescued by Tripp. The next volunteer was Capt. Amesburg, of the bark P. J. Carleton, now in New York loading for China, and the fourth a man named Peter Burns, of Connecticut. This was the first boat launched from the Stonington, and thus manned went on her mission of mercy. Up to the time Tripp left the Stonington not a deckhand was visible, and it appeared as if to the time Tripp left the Stonington not a deckhand was visible, and it appeared as if
the officers and crew of that steamer
did not wake up to the importance of
trying to save the lives of the struggling victims in the water until four of their boats
had been manned and departed with crews
made up of volunteers from among the passengers. Within afteen minutes after the collision, Tripp thinks, the Narragansett took fire,
and, he thinks, in more than one respect it was
a mercy that the fire occurred; for, if
this light had not been shown, the
fog was so thick that those saved from the
water would have been such as were run upon
by accident, and a great many more would have
been drowned. A great many were so exhausted
as not to be able to speak, so that if they water would have been such as were run upon by accident, and a great many were so exhausted as not to be able to speak. so that if they were not seen by the light of the burning wreek they must inevitably have perished. Tipp's boat worked successfully, and saved four beatlonds of drewning people, from fifty to sixty bersons in all. In the last load the boat took seven men off the forward part of the hurricane-deck of the Narraganset, who were the last survivors on her. At the time they were taken off the deck was on a level with the water, and the greater part of it on fire. The rescuers would have stayed longer about the wreck were it not that they were apprehensive that the boiler of the Narraganset might burst at any moment and overwhelm them and their rescued freight. All persons saved by Tripp and companions were placed on board the steamer City of New York. He thinks that there were more persons lost than people have any idea of. He saw several persons sink, but was so busy and excited he cannot tell how many he did see perish in this way. Of the two steamers in collision he thinks the Narragansett the most to blame, for, instead of Reeping on in her course, she ran across the bow of the Stonington. When the danger was seen the Captain was prompt in having the engines reversed. There is no doubt in Tripp's mind the officers and crew of the Stonington meant to do all they could in the emergency, but they got too excited, and made matters worse by shouting and yelling at one another. When the collission occurred the officers were not inclined to accept the aid volunteered by the passengers, but finding their crew annavaliable or unmanageable, accepted the aid tendered. During the three hours Tripp was engaged in his humane work his coat was stolen, together with his wallet, and he was therefore left pennices. He returned to his home, not having the means of completing his journey.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—Dispatales from Stonington Line office to-day for Charles G. Brewster, proprietor of the Natural Histor

CINCINATI, O., June 14.—A shocking accident occurred at the Music-Hall this morning, by which two visitors to the Millers' International Exhibition were seriously if not fatally injured. It was the explosion of a six-inch steam service-It was the explosion of a six-inch steam servicepipe, which was put into use to-day for the first
time, to take the place of the regular eight-inch
pipe which was needed for the test of automatic
engines. The thimbles connecting the sections
of pipe were of cast iron and were too weak for
the pressure. Pieces of the pipe were thrown forward a distance of forty foet, steam filling the
building, causing a temporary panic among the
visitors, but without serious results. The injured men are Alfred Osborne, of Palmyra, Harrison Coupty, Ind., and L. Becker, from Gaiveston, Tex., both millers. Osborne was struck in
the chest by a piece of pipe, and in falling cut
his head. Becker has a very bed gash in the
back of his head, and the general indications of
serious if not fatal injuries. Steam had been
let into the vipe to blow the chime whistle as the
signal for the beginning of the test, and then
shut off an instant. When let on a second time
the explosion occurred. Heavier fillings will be
provided, and the managers promise that there
shall be no repetition of the accident.

FATAL EXPLOSION. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 14.—At 8 o'clock this morning the boller of Waldeck & Wirtz's distil-

morning the boller of Waldeok & Wirtz's distillery exploded, and twenty minutes later a second boller exploded. Dave Hanson, fireman, was instantly killed by the first explosion, and John Schandein was fatally injured. The building took fire and was partially destroyed. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. The explosion was caused by low water in the boiler.

The loss by the explosion and fire reach \$25,000, insured as follows: Girard, of Philadelphia, \$1,500; Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., \$1,700; Lancaster, of England, \$1,700; Rhooe Island Asfociation, of Providence, \$1,500; People's, 00, Newark, N. J., \$1,000; Bechester German, of Rochester, N. Y., \$1,500; German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, \$1,000; Naw Hampshire, \$1,000.

The boller was himspected resterday, and pronounced safe. Besides Hanson, killed, and Schandein, fatally injured, there were in the boller-room. Engineer Kröger and Diedrich Stellhoff. Kröger was badly seelded, and Stellhoff blown fifty feet, but was entirely uninjured.

WHOLESALE POISONING. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

FIGIN, Ill., June 14.—Over thirty persons were solooned last night at the Free Methodist camppoisoned last night at the Free Methodist camp-meeting being held in this violenty by eating canned corned-beef. The viotims, who reside in all parts of this county, were attended by physi-cians from this city and St. Charles, and fortu-nately all were carried through safely. At first it seemed as though several deaths would result from the poisoning.

DROWNED. Brown AED.

Breeld Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 14.—Henry Myers, 13 years old, was drowned while bathing in Grand fliver, at Biendon, Ottawa County, yes-AL 101

DROWNED. Breial Dispates to Tat Chicago Tribunt.

Manitowoo, Wis., June 14.—Louis Larson, a young man 16 years of age, living in the town of Osto, this county, was drowned last evening.

BODY RECOVERED. Special Dispatch to The Chichgo Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—The body of the woman found in the Missouri River on Sunday was to-day identified by G. W. Garmer as that of his wife, who committed suicide last March. Mrs. Garmer was laboring under a fit of insanity caused by childbirth, and when she jumped into the water she had her 10 days old baby girl clasped to her breast. The body was in a horriBUSINESS NOTICES.

For constitution, billionsness, indi-gretion, beadache, take Arend's Vegetabi-Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charm. Re-sults: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clea-head. Price 20 cents. Depot, northeast corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a freude-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Scap now be-ing forced on the market by misropresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Eminent Dr. H. R. Walton, Annapolis Md., writes: Coiden's Liebus's Liquid Extract of Beef is superior to Cod-Liver Oil or anything have ever used in wasted or impaired constitu

Travelers, stop at the Aster House, New York. DRESS GOODS.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON. PIRIE & CO. COLORED DRESS GOODS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have just placed on sale a large line of Dress Goods, many of which cost double the money to manufacture, all at the extreme low price of

18c per Yard.

LOT NO. 2

Consists of All-Wool Goods, such as Double Width Debeiges, Shoodas Cloth, Polka Spot Melanges marked down from 50c to

35c per Yard.

BUNTING SALE. Best American, all wool, 24 in. ~ 23e Silk and Wool Barege - - . 30c 46-inch All Wool - - - 593 Lace Style, all wool . . . 45c

Satin Stripe - - - - 600 The same goods at our North Side Store, N. Clark and Erie-sts. MEDICAL.



always Cures and never Disappoint The world's great Pain-Relieves for Man and Beast. Cheap, quiel

PITCHER'S CASTORIA Is not Narcotic. Children grow fat npon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH Cure, a Constitutional Antidote for this terrible malady, by Absorption. The most Important Discovery since Vaccination. Other remedies may relieve Catarrh, this cures at any stage before Consumption sets in

THE HUB PUNCH.

A DELICIOUS DRINK In Hot Weather-Cool on Ice



Drink Clear, or Mix with Lemon-ade, Soda, or Ice Water. atte, Soda, or Ice Water.

The "HUB PUNCH," made in Boston solely by C.H.
Graves & Sons, is of superior quality, and meets
with marked popular favor as a benithful and paintabio drink.

It is prepared with great care from the best materrasis, and will be found an acressible addition to
the choice thinks of the table which undeniably dilarge the pieckerse of fife, and embourare good failowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed.

PICNIC, YACHTING, AND EXCURSION PARTIES, HOTELS AND FAMILIES,

Prohouses it unrivated.

The same and title—"HUB PUNCE"—is adopted as a Trade Mark. All unauthorised use of this Trade Mark will be promptly presecuted.

C. H. GHAV Es & SONS, Meeten. Mans. Sold by leading Wine Morchants, Grocers, Hotels, and Druggists everywhers.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY

SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Not Active, but Firm, with an Upward Tendency.

Chicago Sending Currency into the Interior-Local Finances.

The Produce Markets Generally Stronger Provisions Unusually Quiet.

Wheat Strengthened by Wet Weather-Corn and

Gats Firmer in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

arket was firm, and prices were generally ad-noed. Business was not large in Chicago, and erators generally feel indisposed to deal freely till after the fate of the crops is settled. With ad harvests, stocks will be good harvests, stocks will be certain to go up to figures in comparison with which present quotations would look cheap. But with poor crops a depression consists marked will be insprisely sion equally marked will be inevitable It is this uncertainty that gives Western operators pause, and puts them out of sympathy with the talk of a buil movement so freely uttered at New York. They feel it safest to wait a few vecks before hazarding much on the fall busi-

weeks before hazarding much on the fail business of the railroads.

Advices from New York were aimost unanimous in their confident prophecies of higher prices and in their recommendations to buy on every weak turn in the market. Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul, and Northwest were especially nan.ed as likely to advance. Jersey Central seems to be well thought of, and Gould was reported to be a purchaser of Kansas & Texas.

Teas.

The New York elevated stocks were noticeably strong. Manhattan advanced to 34%, closing at 33%, a gain of 3%. New York Elevated was any strong. Manhattan advanced to 34%, closing at 33%, a gain of 3%. New York Elevated was firm at 118, and Metropolitan rose 1, to 100.

Besides Manhattan, the most active stocks were Western Union, Lake Shore, Jersey Central, and St. Joe. Western Union is pointed for 110. It sold yesterday as high as 105%, closing at 104%,—a gain of 1½. Atlantic & Pacific made the same gain, to 41%. Lake Shore advanced from 103% to 105%, closing at 104%. Rock Island made %, to 102; C., C. C. & I. 2, to 70; Morris & Essex 1½. to 104%; lilinois Central %, to 104%; New York Central 1½, to 128; Michigan Central 1½, to 86%. Erie %, to 37%, after seiling at 38%; the preferred 2%, to 63%; Ohio 1½, to 20%; the preferred 3, to 73; St. Joe 2½, to 31%; the preferred 2%, to 72%; Pacific Mail %, to 39%; Deiaware & Hudson 1½, to 71, after seiling at 71%; Lackawanna %, to 76%; Jersey Central 1½, to 61%, after seiling at 62%; Reading 1%, to 20; C., C. & I. C. ½, to 14½; Union Pacific %, to 89%; Lake Erie 1½, to 26; Canada Southern 2, to 56; Northern Pacific 1, to 26; the preferred 1½, to 48%.

The market closed at a slight reaction from

preferred 1%, to 48%.

The market closed at a slight reaction from the highest prices of the day. One remarkable result of the fluctuations was that not a single active stock showed any decline.

Erie second as opened at 84%, soid as high as 85%, and closed at 85%.

ent bonds were dull, but closed with a slight improvement in price. District of Columbus 3.65s were 96 bid and 97 asked; the 4s, 108% bid and 109 asked; the 44s, 109% bid and 110 asked; the 5s, 103 bid and 103% asked; the 6s,

Foreign exchange was heavy. Sterling posted ere 486% and 489%; actual rates were 486 nd 48); and sterling commercial 483%@484. For ranes, posted rates were 518% and 515% for Paris, francs, posted rates were 518% and 515% for Paris, and 518% and 516% for Antwerp. Commercial francs were 521% for Paris, 523% for Antwerp. and 528% less 1-16 for Havre. Marks were 52 and 35% less 1-16 for Havre. Marks were 55 and 35% for posted, and 94% for documentary. Holland florins, 40% for sight: Austrian florins, 41%; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27%. During May, at New York, the merchandise exports foot up heavier than for any month since October, 1879; while the imports, though still on a very liberal scale, show considerable falling off compared with March and April. The specie movement exhibits no important change, imports exceeding exports by \$74,028. Thus far since Jan. 1 there has been an excess of merchandise imports over exports to the extent of \$61,589,303, and an excess of \$105,726 in exports of specie over imports, leaving a net balance in the combined totals of \$61,483,987 on the side of importations. The

balance in the combined totals of \$61,483,887 on the side of importations. The decline in imports of dutiable merchandise last month, as compared with previous months during the year, has somewhat lessened customs roceipts, the May total footing up \$9,752,773, against an average of \$12,646,477 the four preceding months. The gross total of all exports ding months. The gross total of all exports are July 1, 1879, is thus \$35,202,430 in excess of since July 1, 1879, is thus \$35,202,430 in excess of that for the corresponding period last year, and \$34,104,822 greater than in 1878. From 1878 to 1880 there has been a decline of \$7,424,754, or over 50 per cent, in specie shipments, while the gain in merchandise during the same period amounts to \$41,529,568. Of domestic produce exclusively the exports thus, far this fiscal year are \$42,628,37 in excess of last year, and show an increase of \$44,031,002 over 1877-78. Chicago bank clearings were \$5,300,000. Dis-

of \$44,061,002 over 1877-78.

Chicago bank clearings were \$5,300,000. Discounts were quiet at 4@6 per cent on sail and 6@8 per cent on time. Shipments of currency to the country were in excess of the receipts. New York exchange sold between banks at par \$250 per \$1,000 discount.

Sales on the Chicago Mining Board were 100 shares of Sierra at 300, 800 shares of Chicago & Silver Cliff at 20@224, 50 shares of Shenandoah common at 285, and 200 shares of Shenandoah preferred at 385.

rago City 7s of 1899 were sold at 121. The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for May, 1880, were \$207,700; for May, 1879, they were \$204,195; showing an in-

ridase of \$3,565.
"Is the boom over?" is the question asked by "Is the boom over?" is the question asked by the Boston Commercial Bulletin, and energetically answered in the negative. It says: "Live merchants need have no fear of a dull trade this year, at least, if they keep up with the market. The people have got the money, and they are going to buy. There is a pushing advancement and a determination not to be behind the season in the minds of buyers. Goods really salable never found a better retail trade, all things considered, than they do to-day. It is of no use looking at it in any other light. Business is really good. The figures in nearly all classes of trade show it. There have been more goods sold in May this year, taking all classes of trade together, than in the same mouth for many years. There is to be no great general depression or stagnation so long as the people have sound money and prospects of crops which are the envy and surprise of the world."

world."

The New York Sun says the course of the stock market indicates the absence of strong buyers for a rise, and a readiness to sell on the slightest alarm. Nor can we see any ground for improvement for some months yet. The crop prospects in Europe continue good, and breadstuffs there are lower. Consequently the foreign demand for our productions will be light, and, unless our imports are materially diminished, we shall soon have to export gold.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK, Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.

at the rate of 4% per cent, subject to the rules of the G. M. WILSON, Cashier. CHANDLER & CO.,

MORTGAGE BANKERS 72 DEARBORN-ST.,

will offer at Public Sale on Monday, June 21, at 2 p. m., Etatu of Purchase Money Mortgage Notes draw-ing 7 per cent interest. Full particulars at their office.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, June 14.—The market opened steady and soon became strong, and so continued until near the close, when there was a slight reaction from the best prices. The features were the advance continued in Western Union and a sharp rise in Manhattan, which is being bought by strong parties on the faith that the traffic of the elevated roads must increase. The market continues subject to the manipulation of a few operators under the lead of Gould, who is prophesying a steady advance. His advice is to be taken with caution, as it is shrewdly guessed he will commence to unload as soon as he can find a market. He hopes to induce the public to take als stocks, but there is very little outside

buying, and the best houses are urging their customers to buy nothing. Coni-stocks continue week austomers to buy nothing.
Coal-stocks continue weak, except when specially supported.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, June 14.—Governments quiet and generally firm.
Railroad bonds fairly active and generally

Railroad bonds fairly active and generally strong.

State securities duil and nominal.

The stock market was strong during the greater part of the day, and prices advanced \( \frac{1}{2} \) has been cent, Manhattan Elevated, Western Union, the coal shares, Lake Shore, Brie, and Southwestern stocks being the most prominent in the upward movement. After the second Board some sales to realize profits caused a reaction, and the closing quotations showed a falling-off of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent, the latter Manhattan Elevated. ns, 315,0000:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

POREIGN. LONDON, June 14.—Consols, 98 1-16; account, 98 5-16.

American securities—New 58, 105; 4%s, 112;
4s, 110%; Illinois Central, 105%; Pennsylvania
Central, 52; Erie, 83%; seconds, 87; Reading, 10.
PARIS, June 14.—Hentes, 867 75c.

SAN FRANCISCO

Bechtel levies an assessment of 25 cents.

Boston, June 14.—Copper stocks:

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record

Indiana av. & ft. n of Twonty-ninth st. w f. & f. 177 ft. improved dated June 12 (Eliza R. P. 187 ft. improved dated June 12 (Eliza R. P. 187 ft. improved dated June 12 (Eliza R. P. 187 ft. dated May 10 (Martin Lewis to Patrick ft. dated May 10 (Martin Lewis to Patrick ft. dated May 10 (Martin Lewis to Patrick ft. dated June 3 (Master in Sayle ft. dated June) (Master in Sayle ft. dated June) of Thompson st. w f. Excise ft. dated June 10 (Thompson st. w f. Excise ft. dated June 10 (Master in Chancery to Daniel Olson). Morth Clark st. 46 ft. n of Division, e f. 2x 180 ft. dated June 3 (William T. W. Hipley et al. to Huribut st. 18 ft. n of Wisconsin, e f. 2x 127 ft. dated June 14 (William T. W. Hipley et al. to Huribut st. 18 ft. n of Wisconsin, e f. 2x 127 ft. dated June 14 (William T. W. Hipley et al. to Huribut st. 18 ft. n of Wisconsin, e f. 2x 127 ft. dated June 14 (William Tempel to J. P. and C. Reinert).

Orth Paulina st. s w cor of Keenon, e f. Zxiii

ft.dated March 16 (Caroline Schulh to F. Schumacher).

Blue Island av. 24 ft s of Sixteenth st, n w f.
24xiiii ft, dated May 29 (Mary A. Jennings to
k. W. Brooks).

Blue Island av, Mft s of Sixteenth st. n w f.

24xi0 ft. dated May 20 (Mary A Jennings to
k W. Brooks)

Lyman st. n w cor of Keeley st. s f. 34xi00 ft.

dated June 10 (Eward Clark to Joseph
Smith).

Forry st. 188 s of Fullerton sv. w f. 71x128 ft.

Glein June 14 (Charles Mueller to Thadeus
Kellen June 15 (K. K. Rokers to J.

Sch wichtenberg).

Sch wichtenberg in the st. si. si.

Sch wichtenberg).

Sch wichtenberg in the st. si.

Sch wichtenberg in the st.

Sch wichtenberg in the

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and the correspond-

1880. | 1879. | 1880. | 1879, 161,35x 72,752 1,05 5 2,755 48 1,61 198,012 50,750 1,523 505 5,530 555 5,530 7,515 1,723 575 1,723 575 1,724 575 1,725 575

Money market easy at 363% per cent closing it 3; prime mercantile paper, 465. Sterling exchange, 60 days, weak at 486; denaed, 493.

sonds silver of the property o

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 14.—The following ns at the Stock Board:

Northern Beile 5% Caleconia
Ophir. 746 Tip-Top.
Overman. 746 Tip-Top.
Overman. 746 Tip-Top.
Saraye. 340 Navayo
Sierra Nevada 350 Mayajo
Union Consolidated. 184 May Beile
Vellow Jacket. 584 Syndicate
Bodie: 74 Siever Hill.
My Nite 54 Ooks Keystone
Mono. 68 Mono. 68

COMMERCIAL.

\$880. | \$879. | \$1899. | \$1879. | \$1879. | \$1879. | \$1889. | \$1879. | \$1889. | \$1879. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889. | \$1889

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 469 bu corn, 629 bu bariey.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 5 cars mixed, 50 cars No. 2 spring, 28 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (66 wheat); 762 cars and 12.400 bu No. 2 corn. 125 cars

and 2,800 bu high mixed, 18 cars new mixed, 93 cars and 2,800 bu rejected, 7 cars no grade (1,070 corn); 53 cars white oats, 27 cars No. 2 mixed, 20 corn); 53 cars white oats, 27 cars No. 2 mixed, 20 cars No. corn); as cars white that, 27 cars No. 2 miletel, 20 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (101 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 3 bariey. Total(1,372 cars), 683,000 bu. inspected out: 250,970 bu wheat, 285,615 bu corn, 3,167 bu oats, 2,836 bu rye, 100 bu barley. bu corn, 3,165 bu cats, 2,556 bu rye, 100 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather tame yesterday, but most of them were firmer. There was little doing in provisions. Wheat was more wanted, chiefly in small lots, and the buying orders seemed to come from parties who were afraid that there is and will be more rain than is good for the cron. There were how. than is good for the crop. There were, how-ever, pienty of sellers at the resulting improvement, especially as the British markets were "sick." The duliness there was, however.

ever, pienty of sellers at the resulting improvement, especially as the British markets were "sick." The dullness there was, however, considered to be large in consequence of last weeks' decline here, and therefore did not weigh very heavily on the minds of operators. The stock of wheat in Milwaukee is now reduced to about 600,000 bu, and the stock here promises to be very much reduced during the next two weeks, with light receipts. This, if accompanied by continued wet weather, would argue strongly in favor of higher prices, and the fear of this undoubtedly caused a more free filling of shorts yesterday. Corn was firmer in smypathy, though there is a prospect of very large receipts, with more elevator room for it, as shipments of both wheat and corn by lake and rail will be large. Oats were firmer, with fewer offering, and other grain quiet, barley being somewhat easier. Mess pork closed 7% o higher, at \$10.25% 610.45 seller July and \$10.50@10.53% for August. Lard closed 5c higher, at \$6.65 seller July and \$6.67% for August. Short ribs closed at \$3.40 for July. Spring wheat closed 1%@2c higher, at \$4.40 for July and \$3.60 for July. Corn closed %@3c higher, at 35%c for June and 36%c for July. Corn closed %@3c higher, at 35%c for July and 29%c for June. Rye was steady at 71c for No. 2 and extra 3. Barley sold at \$6.60c. Mogs were stronger at \$4.10@4.25 for light and at \$4.00@4.35 for heavy. Cattle declined 10@15c. selling at \$2.50@4.90.

Dry goods remain quiet, with prices ruling

declined 10@15c. selling at \$2.50@4.90. Dry goods remain quiet, with prices ruling easy. The demand is chiefly in the shape of easy. The demand is chiefly in the shape of small orders by mail for such articles as are needed to replenish stock. A continued good demand for groceries is noted. Prices were without important change, ruling steady as last quoted. The demand for butter was reported liberal, shippers and the local trade buying freely. Cheese remains dull and heavy. There was only a restricted demand for domestic and foreign dried fruits, and prices ruled easy. Fish were in good request, and were held at former figures. No changes were noted in the oil market. Pig-iron changes were noted in the oil market. Pig-iron

was steady as last quoted. Lumber continues active and steady. The yardmen are having a good trade at the current yardmen are naving a good trade at the current prices, and cargoes sell soon after they touch the docks. Yesterday's offerings aftoat were small, and the storm tended to keep matters quiet. Wool was not quotably changed, the sales still being light, and prices, though said to be steadier, are not yet established for all grades. Hides were steady. The late varieties of grass. Hides were steady. The late varieties of grassseeds were a little more inquired for, but most other kinds were allowed to rest in peace. Timothy hay of the first quality sold, but other Timothy hay of the first quality sold, but other grades were dull, and prices ruled easy for common. Broom-corn, salt, and hops were not materially changed. Poultry sold slowly on the street at previous prices. Green fruits were lower and slow, excepting oranges and lemons.

Lake freights were quiet at 7%c for corn and 8%c for wheat to Buffalo. There was some inquiry, but few vessels were ready to load. iry, but few vessels were ready to load. Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quota-

pool, and 68%e for do to Antwerp. The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 152,000 bu, and the shipments 401,000 bu. 401,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 18,545 bris: wheat, 458,350 bu; corn, 334,100 bu; cota, 63,750 bu; corn-meal, 756 pkgs; rye, 8,650 bu; mait, 22,158 bu; pork, 654 bris; beef, 443 bris; cuit-meats, 3,919 pkgs; lard, 2,158 tos;

bris; cut-meats, 3,919 pkgs; lard, 2,152 tcs; whisky, 470 bris. Exports—for twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 199,000 bu; corn, 152,000 bu. The following were the exports from the four eading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the

| Bye, bu | 24,685 | 46,716 | 217,839 | Barley, bu | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 4 New York for the week ending wednesday evening last, with comparisons:

Week endweek endweek

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very quiet, except in meat futures, but stronger, being "well held." There was no material change in the tone of foreign advices, but the local hog market was stronger, and a big outward movement was reported, Saturday's shipments aggregating about 4,000 tons, partly by inke. Those of the week ending Thursday successing 12.25 tons.

Saturday successing about 4,000 tons, partly by inke. Those of the week ending Thursday successing 12.25 tons.

MESS PUBK—Advance d & per bri, and closed 2566 to above the last prices of Saturda at \$10.375 \text{cond}\$ for count lots, and or seller the month \$10.375 \text{cond}\$ for count lots, and or seller the month \$10.375 \text{cond}\$ for count lots, and \$10.475 \text{cond}\$ seller the month \$10.375 \text{cond}\$ for count lots, and \$10.475 \text{cond}\$ for late \$10.475 \text{cond}\$ for \$10.415 \t Choice corn or sugar
Prime corn or sugar
Fair to good corn or sugar
Blackstrap.
Choice New Orleans molasses.
Prime do.

| Short | Shoul | L. & S. | Short | clears. | Short ribs. Short clears. clea Dry Bint. 1246134

Sheep peta, wool estimated. 17

Sheep peta, wool estimated. 17

Ollas Were quoted about steady. There was a fair novement at the following prices:
Carbon, Billodegrees test 11
Carbon, Hillodegrees test 12
Carbon, Hillinois legal, 160 degrees test. 12
Carbon, headlight, 176 degrees test 1634
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white. 1634
Bialne. 1634

Bialne. 17

Ow Quiet and steady at 5%65160 for city and BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dult and unchanged. Holders were a little less weak, in view of the firmness in wheat, but buyers beid off. Saies were reported of &bris winters, partly at \$5.00 cal., 300 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$4.5020.78 for extra, and \$5.0025.25 for choice extra.

partly at £5.9. Total, 90 bris. Export flours were quoted at \$1.508.75 for extra, and \$5.08.25 for choice extra. Quoted at \$1.508.75 for extra, and \$5.08.25 for choice extra.

OTHER BREADSTUPTS—Were steadler. Sales were 6 cars bran \$5.008.50; 3 cars middlings at \$10.5021.50; 1 car wheat screenings at \$12.0.

SPRING WHEAT—Was in better demand and strenger, savancing 1940, and closing 1940 above the latest prices of Sacurday. The British markets tended downward, and New York was dull and weak under the expectation of larger carivats. But the weather in the Westman of larger carivats. But the weather in the Westman of larger carivats. But the weather that there has the probable that we have rain, while not a summer as the British sies did last year. There were did not excite positive a larm here, but self-und a reports of \$6008 mere were outside (chiefly mulaced lots), and local shorts went over the short of the south of the short of a local short went of the local trade. At least, they are sending the souns of it chiefly and the holders of the wheat now here did summed that ship it, but were wheat now here did summed to save, and rumor have wheat now here did summed to save, and rumor have wheat to where the summed that while it, but were wheat to where did summed to save, and rumor house from sellers, they are sending union did to a save, and rumor house from sellers, the summed to seller the south rumor was an an increase of 1 s bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 1.200 bu No. 2 red winter at \$1.00 in store: 3.000 bu winter by sample at \$1.005 bu mixed at \$1.00 fu winter by sample at \$1.005 bu mixed at \$1.005 bu. Saturday afternoon highly bu red winter sold at \$1.005 bu. Saturday afternoon highly bu red winter sold at \$50 seller August.

OORN—Was in fair demand and stronger advance.

opened at 35.c. sold up to 35.c. cased off to 35.c improved to 35.c. and closed at 35c bid. Selfer improved to 35.c. and closed at 35c bid. Selfer in mouth ranged at 35c, and closed at 35c bid. Selfer in mouth ranged at 35c, and closed at 35c bid. Selfer in 35c. Selfer in 35c Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450

Bs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers,
weighing 1,250 to 1,500 hs.
Good Beeves—Well-60 hs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,500 to 1,250 hsers in fair flesh, weighing 1,500 to 1,500 hsers for city slaughter,
weighting 800 to 1,600 hs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to
1,000 hs.
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags,
bulls, and scalawag steers.

Veals, per 100 hs.

CATTLE SALES.

24.7564.00 bu at rie delivered. Total, 57 July bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was irregular, closing at \$M\$460356 for June, 5066 for July, and \$55660516 for August. Sales \$M\$500 bu at \$M\$6606 for July, \$T\$660516 for August. and \$596 \$6556 for the year. Red winter—Sales 10.000 bu at \$M\$6606 for July, \$T\$660576 for August. and \$5566056 for the year. Red winter—Sales 10.000 bu at \$M\$660566 for July, \$M\$660566 for July and \$M\$660566 for July, \$M\$660656 for July, \$M\$ GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in small request. Former prices are quoted by holders, but it is rumored that concessions would be made on large orders: concessions would be made on Choice hurl and carpet Fine green, self-working. Red tipped, do. Interior and common. BUTTER—There was a reasonably active ment in this staple, and prices were stead the following range: BAGGING-No chaped in this market. There was a light of nand at the Lewiston. 234 Wood Salar.
Lewiston. 224 Wood Salar.
American 22
CHESSE—Was again quoted dull and weak. The
demand did not extend beyond meeting immediate
wants, buyers holding off for lower prices. We -Trade was lifeless. Prices re-EGGS-Sales are made at 10c, and some less.
FISH-In this market the changes were unimportant. Trade continues satisfactory, and the feeling tant. BUPPALO, June H.—CATTA—Receipts to-day, 2.30: consigned through, 32 cars; market fairly active and a shade higher: offerings generally good quality: asless choice to fance heavy, \$4.966.25; good shippers, \$4.6564.55; fair to meltum, \$4.3664.55; touchers stook as good demand and hear; good butchers stook good demand and hear; good butchers stook good demand and hear; good butchers \$4.6064.35; common, \$4.5664.55; cows and heifers, \$6.694.60; choice do, \$4.5664.60; cows and heifers, \$6.694.60; short and heifers, \$6.694.60; compared through, 11 cars market dull and tending downward; demand light for Eastern and local trade; a few sales of fair to \$6004.60; consigned through, 14.60s—Receipts to-day, \$2.00; consigned through, 40 cars; market caster; not quotably lower than hast week's closing prices; offendoubly lower than hast week's closing prices; offendoubly lower than hast week's closing prices; offendoubly overthan selected at \$4.45; fair ends, \$4.904.30; a number of cars unsold. Labrador, split. bris.

Round, bris.

Holland, & bes. California salmon, bris.
FRUITS AND NUTS Job

hous.

Note: Here-Receipts for two days, 9.300, making 33,470 for the week; market fair at \$1.000.00 per 100 lbs for sheep, and \$5.7507.00 for Southern and Western lambs; general sales aheep, \$4.000.00 per 100 lbs; of lambs, 5.500.75. Receipts, 10,500; making 30,430 for the week; id on live weight here for more than a month alers put nominal range at \$1,50@4.70 per 100

Apples, evaporated.
Apples, Eastern.
Apples, Southern.
Peaches, unpared, halves.
Raspberries.
Blackberries.
Pitted cherries. Pitted cherries. NUTS.

Filberts. NUTS.

Almonds, Tarragons.

Naples walnuts.

Brasilis.

GREEN FRUITS - Were duil and water of the cherries of the control of the cherries and rather of the control of the cherries. Poreign fruits were fill slackberries, phrocase.

GREEN FRUITS - Were duil and water of the cherries of the control of the cherries of the case.

GREEN FRUITS - Were duil and water fill slackberries, phrocase.

GRASPHERT - GREEN FOR CASE OF THE CHERRIES OF THE CH

BAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

BY 1016 14.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 2.366 head of through and 374 yard slock; total for week ending this day, 405 head tough and 612 local and 160 total for the supply for this week's sales are again is before. For example, 160 the supply for the week's sales are again is before. Sood demand, 160 to the week's sales are again is before as much as 160 per a further advanced over light with as much as 160 per a further advanced over light with as much as 160 per a further advanced over light week cept 20 loads; best E. 1655.30; fair to good butchery \$1.005.00; fight and cornect butchery, 160 per a further advanced over light and cornect such as 160 per a further advanced over light and cornect such as 160 per a further advanced by 160 per a further advanced off from last week.

St. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—CATTLE—Supply fair, demand good, and prices steady; prime to choice heavy shiping steers, 44.564.70; fair to 8.004, 81.384.40; highest steers, 44.564.70; fair to 8.004, 81.384.40; ans, 82.566.35; escepts, 2.20; shipments, 327as 87as. 81.824.—Scarce and wanted; fair to choice, 82.002, 81.824.—Scarce and wanted; fair to choice, 82.002, 4.00; receipts, 2.30; shipments, none.

HOGS—Active and upments, none.

83.566.40; packing, 81.566.40; heavy shipping, 84.564, 4.15; rough, 82.663.30; receipts, 7.600 head; shipments, 2.400 head, 82.665. BICE. COPPER. Batent cut-loaf.
Crushed.
Granulated standard.
Do, not standard.
Powdered.
A standard.
A No. 2.

. \$12.50@13.50 . IL.00@11.50

Dry mint.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., June 14.—CATTLE. Receipts, shippers, \$5.004.25; native stockers and feeders, \$2.30; native stockers and feeders, \$2.30; native stockers and feeders, \$2.30; \$3.00.25; corn-fed Texans, \$10.000.36; grass Texans, \$10.000.16; grass Tex E. 1003—Receipts, 1518 head; shipments, 969; mar1003—Receipts, 1518 head; shipments, 969; mar1003—Receipts, 1518 head; shipments, 969; mar1004—Receipts, 1518 head; shipments, 969; mar1005—Receipts, 1518—Receipts, 1518—Recei CINCINNATI. June II.—HOGS—Dull; c light, \$4.1964.20; packing. \$2.8364.25; but 4.25; receipts, L20; shipments, 14. CINCINNATI. INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14.—Hogs—Quiet at \$1.0
\$4.15; receipts, 4,200; shipments, 3,700.

NEW YORK.

EAST LIBERTY.

BY TELGRAPH. FOREIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LIVERPOOL, June 14-11:30 a. m.—FLOUD—No. 1, 12s: No. 2, 10s. GRAIN-Whent-Winter, No. 1, 10s 2d; No 2, 10s; Grain wheat wither, No. 1, 20 2d; No. 1, 20 3d; No. 1, 20 3d; No. 2, 20 4d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 3s; Cub, No. 1, 10s; Sd; No. 2, 2s; Cub, A. 100; OHD, NO. L. RE OU; NO. 2, 28 HO. COIM—NEW, NO. 1, 48 9d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, Sta. Lard, 36s.
LIVERPOOL, June 14.—COTTON—Easier at 6566 6 15-164; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, CHEERS—Fine American, 66s.

REPINED PETROLEUM—76574d.

LINSEED OIL—27s.

LONDON, June 14.—SPIRPTS PETROLEUM—5467d; refined, 6566544.

efined 656954d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—2nd bid.

Amount of bullion gone in, £20,000.

Antwiker, June 14.—Petroleum—1941.

The following were received by the Chicago Bos

NEW YORK.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE SALES.

Be on a livelier inquiry, in good part speculative; leaving off tamely and irregularly. Oats—Generally stronger, in instead at the dose at 33% bid. Rye—Very dual prime State, 8c asked.

PHOVISIONS—Good quoted at the dose at 33% bid. Rye—Very dual prime State, 8c asked.

PHOVISIONS—GOOG products more freely dealt in, and quoted some prime State, 8c asked.

PHOVISIONS—GOOG products more freely dealt in, and quoted some prime state, 8c asked.

PHOVISIONS—GOOG products more freely dealt in, and quoted steep delivery; 500 bris, incidding new, at 314 act, 114. Asked slaving of at \$11.601.145; in a state of the stat

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 18160; orade, 6467160; retined. 846. TUBPENTINE—FIFM; 2000 Company of the company of the

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—FLOUR—Weak and depressed; Ohio extra family, good. 85, 1294; choice, \$5,50; indiana choice, \$5,60; PHILADELPHIA.

Gife.

EGGS—Firm as 13@14c.
EGGSS—Firm as 13@14c.
CHEESE—Dull and easy; creamery, 10@10%c; fair to
good, 9%c610c.
PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 8%c.
PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 8%c.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.10.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 bris; wheat, 85,000 bu; corn.
255,600 bu; coats, 6,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu.
Shipmants—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu. BOSTON.

Bosron, June 14.—Flour Quiet; Western superfine, \$3.5064.00; common extras, \$4.256.00; Wisconsin extras, \$4.506.52; Minnesota do, \$5.0064.55; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.0064.55; Ulincots and Indiana, \$5.356.00; St. Louis, \$5.506.75; Ulincots and Indiana, \$5.356.00; St. Louis, \$5.506.75; Ulincots and Indiana, \$5.356.00; St. Louis, \$5.506.75; Ulincots and Indiana, \$5.356.00; St. Louis, \$5.506.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota passen, \$5.500.00; St. Wisconsin and Minnesota passen, \$5.500.00; St. Wisconsin and Minnesota passen, \$5.500.00; St. Wisconsin Gitain—Corn—Domand fair and market \$7.000.00; St. Wisconsin Andrew St. Wisconsin and \$1.500.00; St. Wisconsin and Minnesota passen and Minnesota p LOW bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,200 bris; corn, 17,000 bu. MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE,
MILWAUKEE, June 15.—FLOUR—Dull and neglected.
GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened 1½c higher, closed strong; No. 1 hard, \$1.10; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.04; No. 2 do, \$5\dec June, \$9\dec No. 4. S0c; rejected, \$60c. Corn strong, with a fair demand; No. 2, \$5\dec Cots firmer; No. 2, \$2\dec My bigher and scarce; No. 1, 79\times 0. Bar-ley quiet; \$\dec N\_c \frac{1}{2} \times 11, 6\times 0.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork, \$10.30 cash July; Lard, \$8.57 cash and June; \$10.35 July. Lard, \$8.57 cash and June; \$10.35 July. uly.

Hoos—Quiet and unchanged; \$4.0034.10.

Fights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 bris; wheat, 31,000 bu; oats, SHIPMEN S Wheat 7,500 bu; corn. 176,000 bu; cats, READY

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

Md. June 14.—PLOUR—Dail and stoady; Western superfine, \$1006475; do extra, \$10064.

5.00; do family, \$2.266.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and inactive; No. 2

Western winter red, spot. \$1.246(31.24%; June, \$1.246
1.24%; July, \$1.236(1.12%; August \$1.094(31.09%; Corn\_Western easier and dull; Western made, spot. \$66,000; July, \$1.246(1.12%; August \$1.094(31.09%; Gong. Spot. Spot. \$1.246(1.09%; Gong. Spot. Spot. \$1.246(1.09%; Gong. Spot. \$1.246(1.09%; Gong. Spot. \$1.246(1.09%; Gong. Spot. \$1.246(1.09%; Gong. Spot. \$1.246(1.12%; Gong. Spot. \$1.246(1.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. June 14.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher: No. 2 red, \$1.08,461.004 cash,

1994cc481.00 June, 1994c6094ce1094c July, 8834c8540c

August: No. 3 do, \$1.01; No. 4 do, 94c bid. Corn higher at 2844c6354c cash, 384c June. Oats lower at 284c cash,

2944c2054c June. Rye dull at Toc bid. Barilly unchanged. ST. LOUIS.

changed.

LEAD—Quiet at 4c.

LEAD—Quiet at 4c.

LEAD—Quiet at 4c.

BUTTRE—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fork quiet; jobbing at \$10.75. Dry sait meat alor of at \$4.05. \$6.056.55. \$6.5565.70. Bacon firm at \$4.75. \$7.154. \$7.35. Lard held firmly at \$5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1.000 bris; wheat, \$5.00 bu; corn, 123.000 bu; oats, \$6.000 bu; yez, 2.000 bu; barley, \$5.000 bu, \$1.000 bu; yez, \$1.000 bris; wheat, none; corn, \$1.000 bu; oats, \$1.000 bu; yez, \$1.000 bu; yez, \$1.000 bu; oats, \$1.000 bu; yez, \$1.00 CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—COTTON—Quiet at 11960.

FLOUR—Easier; family, \$4.5065.00; fanoy, \$5.5065.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.1162.12. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, \$2560.

Grain—Asse. Rep—air demand; Sc. Oats scarce; mixed, \$3560. Rep—air demand; Sc. Oats scarce; PROVISIONS—PORY quiet at \$10.75. Lard in good demand at \$5.0965.6254. Bulk meats in good demand at \$5.0965.6254. Bulk meats in good demand at \$5.075.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.05.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.05.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged. CINCINNATI.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 14.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.10; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.1054; amber Michigan, \$1.10; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.1054; amber Michigan, \$1.11; No. 2 red Wabash; spot, \$1.14; June, \$1.1354; July, \$1.0054; August, \$6546; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.05; rejected, \$56. Corn dull; high mixed, \$1.0546; No. 2 spot and July at 40c; No. 2 with the Michigan Choosed August 40c; No. 2 at 2356.

Chosed Wabash, \$1.000 hour and \$1.000 hour barley, \$1.000 hour barley.

RECEIPTS - Wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; bar-31,000 bu. Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 134,000 bu; bar-10y, 10,000 bu. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 14.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 608bu; shipments, 7.38; bu; market firmer; No. 2 cash, 55c casked; July, 35c asked; No. 3 cash, 856(c; July, 75c. Corn—Receipts, 12,445 bu; shipments, 19,185; firm; No. 2 cash, 75c; June, 75c. KANSAS CITY. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 14.—GRAIN—Wheat entirely neglected. Corn dull and unsettled; offered on Call Board at 44%c, 44%c bid spot; 45c asked, 44c bid, to arrive; 44%c bid, 44%c asked, June. Oats—Nominally CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged. PEOISIA.

PEORIA, June 14.—GRAIN—Corn active but easy; bigh mixed. 3449345c; mixed. 349345c. Oats active but lower: No. 2 white, 362304c. Rye inactive but Highwines—Steady at \$1.07. PEORIA. DETROIT. DETROIT, June 14.—FLOUR—Dall at \$5.256.50.
GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 1 White, \$1.11%; June, \$1.11%; July, \$1.68%; August, \$6; milling No. 1, \$1.69% bid; receipts, \$3,000 bu; shipments, \$3,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—GRAIN—Who 2 red, \$1.00@100. Corn quiet at \$1000000. OSWEGO. Oswago, June 14.—GRAIN—Wheat le DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Cotton goods in irregur mand, art some of the lately-reduced ms brown and bleached cottons are doing fairly hands. Prints dull, except wide prints, which fair domand. Lawins and ginghams are doing fairly wear woolens in limited request. COTTON.

New Orle Ans. June 14.—Cotton—Quiet but steady; midding, 115(c; low midding, 115(c; good ordinary; 105(c; net receipts, 149 baies; exports to Great Britain, 4,635; coastwise, 182; saies, 2,635; stock, 35,577. PETROLEUM. TURPENTINE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. DR. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of fiesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digostion, calm and undisturbed aleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples. brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed aleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethrast in opain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges of afficied in that way, with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting clands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

7. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated langes or tubercles will realize great benefit in from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windple, county femal; changed to head; diminishing the frequency of county femals.

legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of coid and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the hones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SAR-SAPARILLIAN will resolve away hese deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilite diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, they if sown, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease in not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSA. PARILLIAN makes the patient either every hour you will grow better and increase in the artery hour you will grow better and increase in that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrott-ia-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stop-page of Water (Instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Hiadder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Blad-

der and Kidneys. In chron c cases of Leucorrhes and Uterine diseases.

One bott e contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation.

Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much. ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. RADWAY'S

RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement, Need Any One Suffer with Pain?

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE for EVERY PAIN IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY 

No matter how violent or exeruciating pain the Rhuematic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Orippied, Nervous, Neurabric, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant case. ous, Neurarie, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, ONGESTION OF THE LINES, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, LIPTUURNIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLA, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLA, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLA, The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Cohe, Wind in the Bowols, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radwater will provent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better them. A few drops in water will provent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty ceets.
There is not a remedial agent in this world that
will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarous, Bilious, Scuriet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other
fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly
as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAYS

Regulating Pills! PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERI-ENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS
RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN

RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN
THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, clegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Hendache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dysgeosia, Billousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

By Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digrestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fuliness of the Riod in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fuliness of weight in the Stomach, Sonr Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Sinkings or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Hadway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Read "FALSE AND TRUE." Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW. YORK. 130 Information worth thousands will be sent

TO THE PUBLIC. There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Badway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what rout buy.

An Unusu

A Number

Little Done

The June sto Minnesota and struck Chicago proved to be. F. came rain, win gether. People Those Indoors: Tugsing on the ordered tows we enrely moored y dents resulted, serious. The s. Lighthouse Siin harge R. C. Brit, latter forward, the Belle had harminst the pis North Cape los barse City of G the South Bras schooner Clara propeller. The searment while

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N. C. Winslow on Wednesday The tug Broom made on her rood to a coal to The schooner Special I.
BUYPALO, N.
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R.

CHECK Pains in from Minutes.

IOUR vertisement, Need with Pain?

ady Relief ERY PAIN

N REMEDY t excruciating pains, cures Congestions, tomach, Bowels, or tomach, Bowels, one application, ENTY MINUTES. xcruciating pain the irm, Crippled, Nerv-ed with disease may RELIEF will afford

KIDNEYS,
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RRH, INFLUENZA, SLEEPLESSNESS. IS, AGUE CHILLS, PROST BITES.
Leady Relief to the n or difficulty exists half a tumbler of utes cure Cramps, artburn, Sick Head-y, Colic, Wind in the

nrry a bottle of Rad-hem. A few drops in or pains from change French Brandy or d AGUE

nred for fifty cents.
In this world that
Ind all other Malarid, Yellow, and other
'S PILLS) so quickly
ILLEF. R BOTTLE.

Pills! SOOTHING APERI-ATURAL IN te for Calomel.

te for Calomel.
Antly coated with
purify, cleanse, and
for the cure of all
Liver, Bowels, KidDiseases, Hendacne,
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Pills will free the
named disorders.
PER: BOX.
GGISTS.

ND TRUE." RADWAY & CO., CHURCH-ST., NEW

UBLIC. sarantee of the value shed R. R. R. Reme-rthiess imitations of solvents, Reliefs and or Badway's, and see a on what you buy.

MARINE NEWS. An Unusul June Storm and Its Effects.

A Number of Accidents in the Harbor and Outside.

Little Done in Freights Yesterday-Gen eral Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

THE JUNE STOPM.

THE JUNE STOPM.

The June storm that has been sweeping across Minnesota and Wiscomain for a day or two past struck Chicago yesterday. And such a storm as it proved to be. First the rain came down gently. Then came rain, wind, and thunder and likehung altogather. People out of doors were driven inside. Those indoors had no opportunity to get outside. Tagging on the rived was utterly impossible, and all ordered tows were delayed. Vessels in tow and insecurely moored were jeopardized. A number of accidents resulted, some of which proved to be quite dents resulted, some of which proved to be quite rusing on the river was utterly impossible, and all ordered tows were delayed. Vessels in tow and inservely moored were jeopardized. A number of accidents resulted, some of which proved to be quite serious. The schooner Milwaukee Belle, moored in lighthouse Silp, was driven forward this the steambarge R. C. Brittain, crushing the upper works of the latter forward. I meediately following this mishap the Belle had her port-quarter store by pounding seniors the pier. At the same pier the schooner senior of trand Havon. While befing towed up large City of Grand Havon. While befing towed up large City of Grand Havon. While befing towed up large City of Grand Havon. While befing towed the popeller. The shooner J.B. Sawyer was caucht by the popeller. The shooner J.B. Sawyer was caucht by the popeller. The being towed through Lake street bridge, and the befing towed through take street bridge. And the befing towed through take street grand more for the street bridge and the before the contreption of the second tower that the side of the tender, Martin Casey, and more severe injuries of an internal character, and more severe bridge, breaking down the spring seed that the severe bridge, which is accounted the highest stage reacted since four years ago. The average hight of he water was fully three feet above the stage three vers ago, and could not have been less than three less than three well supplied the property of the severe was fully three feet above the stage three vers ago, and could not have been less than three less above the stage three wers ago.

he firing jib and mizzen gantoussalt. The carried say by squalis outside. Two of the scows of the tow of the tug Gregory. Two of the scows of the tow of the tug Gregory. The schouner to hoke a drift during yesterday's sie and were recaptured in the outer harbor. The schouner A. Mosher arrived here yesterday must her raffee, and the schooner John Kelderhouse with her flying-jib gone. A TRUNK POUND,

During Saturday evening the tug Success; while meaning along the thain river, picked up a fine trunk near State street bridge, illied with good clothing and containing the certificate of an engineer named systemey. The property was left at the Union Association office to swith the call of the owner.

There was but little done in grain freights resteriar, although the capacity to be taken may appear to be large. The expansion is due entirely to the fact that he used reported were put in to arrive. Charters, 70 Buffalo-Schooner J. D. Sawyer; barges F. Brown, Charte F. Steel, and steam-barge Edwards, corn to Buffalo at R. Center, Capacity, 180,000 bushels.

Coarse freights are quiet. Charters: Schooner Oliver Culver, at \$2.25 for lumber from Markegon to Chicago, at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet; schooner Carrier, each posts from Ephraim to Chicago, at \$2.50 for lumber from Markegon to Chicago, at \$2.50 per 1,000 feet; schooner Carrier, each posts from Ephraim to Chicago, at \$2.50 for lumber from Balley's Harbon, at Jecula.

DOCK NOTES. Carpeter with a waiming and cover of the schooner ball.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the schooner ball.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the schooner dependency by the bottom at Fodunk pier, in Green Bay. Both will, have to go into dry-tock. The Blake is minus her shoe and the Forrest leaking.

The steam-barge Edwards and consort schooner Charles Foster reached this port yesterday.

It is said that the owner of the tug Grecory will be here to day to inquire concerning a reported delay had has occurred here.

Out of ninty-seven arrivals recorded here yesterday, sixty were noted in four hours.

The schooner G. D. Norris was the only vessel that an beek yesterday. On the other hand, it is recorded hat the steam-barge Ketcham departed during the light of the gale. that he steam-barge Ketcham departed during the hight of the gale.

The propeller Feerless broke her wheel yesterday, at will get a new one in: time to depart at her an-

NOTES FROM ABROAD. THE IRON PROPELLER AT WYANDOTTE.
The plating of the Western Transportation propeller all on with the exception of thirty plates, which will be in position about Thesday next. On the Anchor Line boat about one-fourth remains to be plated. The hot weather prevents the riveters from working in the middle of the day, so that they were forced to befin at 4 o'clock in the morning and work late in the reening to make up the time lost at noon. These two ropellers are exactly alike excepting the leagth, the vestern boat being the longer by twenty-seven feet hash boat has six fron builkheads, dividing the hold and it more will not men are employed in the yard, and it more will go to work next week. It is expected that the Western boat will be launched about Sept. I, and the one for the Anchor Line about Sept. Ia.—De-wort Free Press.

EAKE PORTS.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Arrivals—Propellers Townsend, Egyptian; schooners L. Hanns, C. G. Mixer, D. A. Van Valkenburg, John Tibbets, L. Ellsworth, I. N. Foster, Erustus Corning, C. J. Magrill, Libbet Nau, Samana, Mediator, Margaret Dall, J. G. Marin, E. Kelly, Morning Light, Pelican, Michigan, E. L. Loyne, Chicago; propeller Germania; schooner Sarler, C. Spademan, grain, Duluth; schooner Combian, C. Hinckley, C. P. Minch, R. Winslow, rain, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Propellers Townsend, Egyptian, schooners Samana, G. S. Finney, Golden Fieece, Hoboken, L. Ellsworth, all coal; P. M. Rogers, pig-iron; Taylor, Johnshon, C. Hinckley, R. Winslow, Emma Coyne, Impire State, L. Hamm, Michigan, J. Codeh, J. G. Lartin, Moonlight, J. M. Hutebinson, Erness Palms, L. Kelly, Charlotte Root, Col. Ellsworth, Chicago, L. Kelly, Charlotte Root, Col. Ellsworth, Chicago, L. Kelly, Charlotte Root, Col. Ellsworth, Chicago, L. K. Kody, R. Lawrence, Col. J. G. Merce, St. Clement, Mirsankee, schooner C. P. Minch, Escanaba; schooner G. W. Davis, coal, Dustan, Charters—Schooner Ganges, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, Ells, Lawrence, coal in Milwankee, Sci. C. J.

8. Foster, St. Clement. Milwaukee; schooner C. P. Minch, Baonaba; schooner G. W. Davis, coal, Dunith.
Charlers-Schooner Ganges, coal. Ashtabula to Chicago, Sc. St. Lawrence, coal to Milwaukee, Ser. C. J. Marili, modding-sand to Chicago, 75c free in and out; G. M. Case, sait, 75c free, in and out.
Canal freights firm and unchanged, at 7c on wheat, 56c on corn, 44c on costs to New York; pine lumber at E.3 per Life feet to Albany and \$2.5 to New York; Baves to New York, \$2.60 per ton; canal shipments, 485,000.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 14.—Up—Propellers Yanderbilt, New York, Mary Pringis and baryes, lenny Howard and barges, Schoners Carlingford, S. J. Hiden, J. H. Magruder.

Down—Propellers Mackinaw, Toledo, R. J. Hackett and consort, Chicago and barges, Skinner, Marine Illy ings Moore, and Reilef, with rafu; schooners Benry C. Richards, Penobscott Saylark, New Hamp-like, Home, Minnie Davis.

Wind—North, gentle; weather—Fine.

Pour HURON, Mich., June 14—10 p. m.—Passed [up—ropellers Vanderbilt, H. H. Birkhead; schooners Heivetta, American Union, K. J. McVey, Canton, Annie J. Grover, Negaunce, Mears, B. Barnes, Golden West, Massetts, Steamer City of Cleveland; schooners Heivetta, American Union, K. J. McVey, Canton, Annie J. Grover, Negaunce, Mears, B. Barnes, Golden West, Massatts, Steamer City of Cleveland; schooners Heivetta, American Union, K. J. McVey, Canton, Annie J. Grover, Negaunce, Mears, B. Barnes, Golden West, Massatt, Steamer City of Cleveland; schooners Heivetta, American Union, K. J. McVey, Canton, Annie J. Grover, Negaunce, Mears, B. Barnes, Golden West, Massatt, Steamer City of Cleveland; schooners Heiver, Resumption, Oriental, Steeria, E. Fliggerald, Pred A. Morse.

Wind—Novtheast, gentle; weather cloudy.

Wind-Northeast, gentie; weather cloudy.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt.
DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—Passed Up—Propellers Cheids, Vanderbitt, Japan, City of New York; steambarge P. H. Birkhead and barges; sebooners Carlington, S. J. Tidleen, Camden, Monagon, Granger, Marengo, J. W. Donone, D. E. Bailey, Eliza Allen.

Passed Down—Propellers Arabia. India, Winslow, St. Louis, City of Concord and consorts, Alaska and Consort, Prussia, Toledo; steam-barges Sanlice, Burthard and barges, H. D. Coffinberry and consorts, Mayflower and barges, Mackinaw City and barge; and harde schooners C. B. Jones, Leadville, R. J. Hackett and consort; sebooners H. Bisselt, J. E. Kitchen, Clayton Belle, Prussia, Selkirk, Heroules, H. Lichards, Penobscot, Mary Hattie, H. D. Root, Home.

Dome, Penobsect, Mary Hattle, H. D. Hoot, Some,
PORT DALHOUSIE.
PORT DALHOUSIE, June 14.—Bound up—Schooners Porter, Ossego to Milwaukee, coal: Blasing Star, Swego to Milwaukee, coal: M. Is Breck, Kingston to hickey, pig-riors.
Bound Down—Schooners Shandon, Milwaukee to lingston, wheat; Grimsby, Chicago to Kingston, corn: lyde, do, wheat; Manzanlila, do, corn: propeller linton, do, wheat; Manzanlila, do, corn: propeller linton, do, wheat; Manzanlila, do, corn: propeller linton, do, wheat; and passed the season was made by the shooner Shandon, Capt. Roberts. She arrived at four Colborne Saturday morning, lighted 6.718 bushels where the season was made by the shooner Shandon, Capt. Roberts. She arrived at four the shandon can be shaded through the canal, the whole whole control of the season was made by the shooner shaded and passed through the canal, the whole can being eighteen and a half hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., June 14. Arrived Propeller Winswire, Daluth, merchandise; schooners John Martin, 1907ge H. Ely, Marquetto, ore; Mineral State, Estaba, ore. maba, ore.

Cherd—Propellers Japan, Duluth, merchandise: Leimasia Burfalo, Nashua. Chicago, merchandise: Leiand, Elk Rapids: schooners George H. Ely, S. P.
siy, H. G. Cleveland, Marquette: Nellie Wilder, Chiago, coal; Reuben Doud, Milwaukee, coal.
Coal charlers—Schooners Ganges, Ashtabula to
dilwaukee; Cascado, Nellie Wilder, Cleveland to
himago; M. Reuben Doud, Cleveland to Milwaukee,
all private torms.

all private terms.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKE.

MILWAUKE. Wis., June 14.—The schooner Oneida
stred her towline while being brought into port todent, and struck the north pier, losing her bowsprif
ud headerne. count of a northester.

Trived-Schooners Col. Cook, Thomas Parson, barder lance, Guido Pister.

Lanters-To Buffalo, schooners J. B. Merrill and Carters-To Buffalo, schooners J. B. Merrill and Carters-To Buffalo, schooners Blackhawk, sed, white, and Blue, and Saveland, wheat at 8 cents. To Collingwood, schooner Barbarian, wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribust.

Poirr Collornic, Ont. June 14. Passed downschooners W. Bigin, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Garball, Toledo to Kingston, corn; St. Andrew, Detroit Alingston, wheat; il. P. Murray, Toledo to Kingston, wheat; il. P. Murray, Toledo to Kingston, corn.

ton to Calcago, light; Nissara, Mostreal to Chicago, light.

EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June li.—Lumber freights are firm, and advanced a shilling to Chicago. Eliza and Mary Stockton, East Saginaw to Cleveland, 11.75 per Limited From the Chicago College and Life per Limited From Saginaw to Buralo, at East per 1,000 feet; schooners Saginaw to Buralo, at East per 1,000 feet; schooners Golden Rule and City of the Straits, Saginaw to Tonawanda, at 2,00 per 1,000 feet; schooners Golden Rule and City of the Straits, Saginaw to Tonawanda, at 2,00 per 1,000 feet; schooners Company, and Chicago Tribuna.

KINOSTON.

Special Dispatch is The Chicago Tribuna.

KINOSTON.

Spe

wheat and proceeded to Montreal.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. of steam-barge Ontomagnon, reports picking mp two baged 4 and 8 years, in a small seew usen unless off thops Sunday. He took them to the shore and a them to a crowd in search. The salibout Nyack et has the sunday afternoon. She had ber canva carried away in a squall Thursday, and narrowly caped coing to the bottom. The propeller Hoan arrived to-night after suit for Chicago.

MARQUETTE.

Special Directch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE,

Special Directch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June H.—Arrived—Propeller Victima, schooling Verona, propeller Superior, schooners Sandusky, Escamba, S. H. Kimball, Kingisher.

Eccanaba, S. H. Kimball, propeller Superior, schooling Cooling, S. H. Kimball, S. H. Kimba Passed np—Propeller China.
Passed down—Steamer City of Cleveland, propeller Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Colaingwood, June 14.—Arrived—Steamers Columbia. from Chicago, full carge of grain, and passengors;
Northern Quoon, Chicago, doi achooners Wertz,
from Chicago, 22.30 bashels of corn; Neelon, Chicago,
2.30 bushels corn.

O bushels corn. epartures—Steamers Columbia, Chicago, passen s and freight; Northern Queen, Chicago, do. gors and freight; Northern Queen, Chicago, do.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
ERIE. Pa., June 14.—Arrived—Propeller Forest City,
ore, Escanshe, propoller Tuttle, Marquette, ore.

Cleared—Schooner James Couch, coal, Chicago;
propeller Westford, light, Alpana; propeller Tuttle,
Marquette, light; propeller Cleveland, light, Hay
City; propeller Forest City, light, Escansba; schooner
G. W. Westey, light, Saginaw.

KENOSHA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
KENOSHA, Wis., June 14.—During the heavy gale
this attornoon the schooner Mary Ann Dixon was
capaized off this pince. Her crew were picked up by
the tug Wetzel. The storm still continues.

ESCANARA.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ESCANABA, Mich., June 'H.—Arrived—Propeller D.
W. Rust, schounces M. S. Bacon, D. K. Clint, L. C.
Butts, Honry A. Kent.
Cleared—Schooners John T. Mott, D. A. Wells.
SAINIA. ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SARNIA, June 14.—The propeller Grean, bound from
dontreal for Chicago, touched here to-day. PORT OF CHICAGO.

Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundrius, Prop James Fisko, T., Bufinto, sundries, Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries, Sohr Marganisett, Milwunkee, fight. Sohr Marganisett, Milwunkee, fight. Sohr Marganiset, Belle, McCommiss, telegraph pole Sohr Marganish, Both, McCommiss, telegraph Schr Narraginssett, Milwaukee, fight, Schr Dan Newhall, North Bay, telegraph polision Milwaukee Belle, Michonlines, telegraph polision Milwaukee Belle, Michonlines, telegraph Schr Edward Blake, a tingston, pig-iron. Schr Topsy, Milskegon, lumber. Schr Boy, Milskegon, lumber. Schr Himera, Milskegon, lumber. Schr Drovie, Gelicon, rallroad ties. Schr Porvier, Carlton, rallroad ties. Schr Onward, Ford River, lumber. Schr Stylark, Middle Island, rallroad ties. Schr Skylark, Middle Island, rallroad ties. Schr School, Barlie, Milskoon, Imber. Schr School, Buffallo, coal.
Schr Higgie a Jones, Escanaba, Iron ore. Schr Kell, Marinette, Immber. Schr Kell Milliam Jones, Codar River, lamber. Schr William Jones, Codar River, lamber. Schr William Jones, Codar River, lamber. Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White lake, lumber. Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber. Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber. Schr Lewis Day, Peacockville, telegraph poles. Schr Clara, Manistee, lumber. Schr Conster, Ahnapee, rallroad ties. Schr Ann Maris, Ludington, lumber. Schr Lena Jonnson, Menominee, lumber. Schr Le

Schr J. C. Roeder, Manistee, Schr Ida, Manistee, lumber. Schr Kalph Campbert, Manistee, lumber. Schr W. Loutit, Ludington, lumber.

once be put in position, together with the engine, as both boats will be hamched ready to steam away. Two hundred and fifty usen are employed in the yard, and 100 more will go to work next week. It is expected that the Western boat will be launched about Sept. Is and the one for the Anchor Line about Sept. Is.—Description of the property of the pro

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Newburgh, Buffalo, 37,000 bu wheat.
Star Sheboyan, Manitowec, sundries.
Prop W. L. Wetnors, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Prop V. H. Ketohum, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Prop California, Mol. Fest. 35 bris foor.
Prop Inst. Owen. Essanaha, light.
Prop F. S. Faxton. South Haven, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, hight.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Star Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.

LUMBER MARKET. The cargo market opened active and firm, and business was subsequently interfered with by the rain. The offerings were liberal, and nearly a dozen loads changed hands. Prices were not quotably changed, it is understood that considerable cargo lumber has been sold to arrive, and yard men are also reported to have made purchases on the east shore. Following is the range of cargo prices: 

Standard shingles. 1.85 6 2.00
Extra shingles. 2.15 6 2.29
Lath. 1.50 6 1.75
At the yards trade continues good and prices rule
steady. Following are the yard quotations:
First and second clear, 1 2 and 3 inch. 1.15 00 7.57
First and second clear, 1 2 and 3 inch. 1.15 00 7.57
First and second clear, 1 2 and 3 inch. 1.15 00 7.57
First and second clear rough, 1 inch. 30.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch. 40.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch. 20.00
First and second clear dressed siding. 18.50
Common dressed siding. 18.50
Frocting, second common dressed. 20.00
Box-boards, 15-inch and upwards. 15.00640.00
Box-boards, 15-inch and upwards. 15.00640.00
Box-boards, 10.612 inch. rough. 20.00250.00
B stock boards, 10.612 inch. 20.00250.00
Fencing, first quality. 11.50615.00
Fencing, No. 2. 9.00640.00
Dimension stuff. 20.300 feet. 10.008410.00
Dimension stuff. 20.300 feet. 10.008416.00
Pickets, fiat, rough, and good. 13.00641.00
Shingles, standard and choice. 2.306 2.40

Pickets, fial, rough, and good.

Lath. 1.75a 2.0
Shingles, standard and choice. 2.25a 2.0
Shingles, extra. 2.25a 2.0
The Northern rivers are said to be very high. On the Wisconsin side of Lake Michigan the streams have risen so fast that it has been meessary to close the milis.

The Equ Claire Prec Press estimates that 184,00 m feet lumber and shingles will be manufactured this year in the Wisconsin Valley, and that 184,00 m do will be cut on the Wisconsin Contral.

The Microscippi Valley Lumberman aspects a large de mand for lumber from the Upper Missouri country in as kota which will soon be accessible by rail. MORTUARY.

MONIUANY

JACKSON, Miss., June 14.—It is supposed Gov.
Brown fell from his horse in a fit. His remains
were brought to Jackson and laid in state in the
Capitol until this morning, when the funeral
took pince. All business was suspended.
NEW YORK, June 14.—The fuberal of ex-Mayor
George Opdyke, who died of pneumonia on Saturday, will take place to-morrow. OUICK TIME.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14.—A train on the Pennsylvania Road to-day ran from Philadelphia to this place, ninety-two miles, in ninety-three minutes, stopping four times and slowing up twice to cross bridges.

How absurd to croak and wheese with a cough which Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE RAILROADS

ton, corn; Grantham, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Gold-Hunter, Toledo to Kingston, corn. 5p—Harkes Libent, Kingston to Chicago, tight; Gib-ralicar, Kingston to Chicago, light; propellors Africa, Montreal to Datroit, general cargo; Morcinal Kings-ton to Calcaso, light; Magara, Mostreal to Chicago, light; Absolute Settlement of the Fast-Train Scheme Yet Agreed Upon.

Another Row Imminent in the Southwestern Association Over a Division of Traffic.

FAST TRAINS. The Eastern lines from this city commenced to run fast trains to New York and other Eastto run fast trains to New York and other East-ern seaports Sunday afternoon at 3:30, and will continue to do so daily at that hour hereafter. All the other through trains are continued for the present. There is a great maxiety, however, among some of the Eastern lines to discontinue the 5:15 p. m. train, as it is rather unprofitable to run two through trains within so short a time of each other. But whether they will be able to take off these trains depends in a great measure the 5:15 p. m. train, as it is rather unprofitable to run two through trains within so short a time of each other. But whether they will be able to take off these trains depends in a great measure upon the action of the managers of the Western roads, who hold a meeting in this city to-day for the purpose of deciding whether to run fast trains from the West in connection with the 3:30 p. m. fast trains, and also whether the Michigan Central will consent to discontinue its 5:15 train. This road objects to take off its 5:15 train on the ground that it does the largest share of the through business of its line. It can also better afford to run the extra 3:30 fast train than the other Eastern roads, as it reaches all the principal boints on its road during day-time, and consequently gets a good deal of local business in addition to the through traific for this train. The 3:30 train as well as the 5:15 train of this road, which left yeaterday afternoon, was well filled, and the Company expects still better business in the future. Besides, the Michigan Central does the bulk of the New England business, and, as the 3:30 train reaches floaton at an unseasonable hour in the morning, it profess to keep on the 5:15 train also to accommodate the New England travel.

It is still problematical what action the Western managers will take at their meeting to-day. The Chicago & Alton is strongly in favor of changing the time of its through train from the Missouri River points, so as to get in here at 2:30 p. m., and thus make the connection with the 3:30 Eastern fast trains. But the three Omaha lines—the Rock Island, Burlington, and the Northwestern—are opposed to making a chango. Yet it is more than probable that if the Alton decides to change its time the other roads will follow suit. If they do not there is a prospect of a fant between the various Western lines, which the latter are anxious to avoid. It is not known on what grounds the Omaha roads oppose the scheme of running fast trains in connection with the Eastern ones. It

at 3:30 a.m. to-day. It is timed to arrive it New York, per the New York Central, at le o'clock this evening. SOUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the South-western Railway Association, which has been twice deferred, is to be held at the rooms of Commissioner Midgley to-morrow. The meeting will be of more than ordinary interest, as several questions of great moment are to be considered. The principal matter to be settled is the rearrangement of the percentages for the roads in the Chicago Livision. The Rock Island is the rearrangement of the percentages for the roads in the Chicago lavision. The Rock Island gave notice some time ago that it wanted the percentages fixed by the arbitrators readjusted, as it did not consider the award fair and equitable. According to the agreement this appeal would have to be referred again to the arbitrators July I, but the manavers of the Rock Island refuse to again submit the maker to arbitration, and want the percentages fixed by the roads themselves. As each road considers itself entitled to a larger percentage than it now gets it is not likely that they can come to an agreement without taking recourse to arbitration. The other roads are anxious that the arrangement of this difficulty should be deferred until the Wabash opens its line to this city far busing, when the percentages of the Chicago roads it have to be rearranged anyway. The difficulty is a serious one, and may yet lead to a temporary disruption of the pool. The increased percentage asked by the Rock Island, as well fit the percentage to be given to the Wabash, will have to come out of the proportion of the Burlington and Alton Roads. The former says it has no more now than it ought to have, and the latter is not even satisfied with the award of the arbitrators, and has given notice of appeal from the award of the arbitrators at the same time the Rock Island did. Besides, if the Burlington, wend of the Chicago business from the Burlington, would suffer to the same extent as that road, and will therefore join it in resisting a redivision which cuts down the Burlington percentage. It will require a great deal of ealing and cool deliberation to avoid serious complications in the Southwestern pooling arrangement.

WILL THEY FIGHT!

WILL THEY FIGHT?

The Committee of Managers of the roads running Bast from this city, of which John Newell, of the Lake Shore, is President, will meet in this city Thursday for the purpose of rearranging the percentages for the various roads in the Eastern freight pool from this city, made necessary by the admission of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway in the trunk-line pool. It was stated in The Tanturk heretofore that the Chicago & Grand Trunk joined the pool about a month ago on condition that it got a proportion of the Eastern business from this city to be decided at the meeting on the 17th. The Grand Trunk at the New York meeting thought it was entitled to 20 per cent of the business, and claimed that it was doing that much of the traffic, and would prove it by its returns for the month of June. It is said that the Grand Trunk, according to the returns made to the Commissioner, has done no such business as was claimed by Mr. Peck, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk, and hence the managers of the other roads asy that it is not entitled to 10 per cent, and will not consent to allow it even that much. They also claim that the Chicage & Grand Trunk, in order to make a large showing, has violated the agreement and cut the regular rates. It is evident that the Eastern lines, while they are anxious to have the Grand Trunk come into the pool, are not willing to give it the percentage it believes itself chitled to, or anything near that. The Grand Trunk come into the pool, are not willing to give if the percentage it believes itself chitled to, or anything near that. The Grand Trunk come into the pool, are not willing to give if the percentage it believes itself chitled to, or anything near that. The Grand Trunk come into the pool, are not willing to give if the percentage it believed that any satisfactory arrangement can be made, and the prospects are that there will be a fight with the Grand Trunk you will be a fight with the Grand Trunk you will be a fight with the Grand Trunk of the trunk inade a serious bl

AMICABLY ARRANGED.

AMICABLY ARRANGED.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has the following regarding the controversy between the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and the Hannibal & St. Joe about the use of the latter's bridge at Kansas City by the former:

For more than a year the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific have been righting over the price to be paid by the Wabash for the privilege of crossing the bridge at Kansas City. For ten years previous to last year the Wabash (then the St. L., K. C. & N.) paid \$55,000 for crossing that structure, but, as soon as the consolidation was announced, the Hannibal & St. Joe demanded \$8 per car, or enough to make it cost the Wabash nearly \$20,000 per annum, for the bridge privilege. The matter was laid before the Supreme Court at Jefferson City, but was finally left with three arbitrators. The narbitrators have had the case for over six months. The Directors of both roads became tired of waiting, got tagether to come to an understanding concerning this matter. The result of this conference was announced yesterday. It is a contract to run for thirty years at the old figures, \$55,000 per annum. Consequently, everybody is happy once more.

SOLD. Sol.D.

Sel.M., Ala., June 14.—The Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad sold for \$1,503,000. Bought by the East Tennessee & Georgia Road, subject to the decision of an appeal brought in the United States Supreme Court by the Selma, Rome & Dalton bondholders.

of Railroads from enforcing the rates of and passenger tariffs on the Savannah, law western Hailroad will come up for a his involves very important duestions other the mere existence of the Commission.

The regular monthly meetings of the fast-freight lines running over the Vanderbilt roads and the Eric will be held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29 and 30.

The various roads centering in this city will sell round-trip tickets to those wishing to attend the National Democratic Convention to be held in Cinciunari June 22, 1880, at two cents per mile. Tickets will be good going June 10 to the 22d, inclusive, and good to return up to and including Saturday, June 26, 1880.

Saturday, June 28, 1880.

The following changes in the freight department of the New York, Lake, Erie, & Western are announced, and will go into effect at once:

Mr. B. T. Low to be Assistant General Freight Agent in charge of local traffic.

Mr. Edward Foley to be Assistant General Freight Agent in charge of through traffic.

Mr. A. H. Ward to be General Eastern Agent in charge of through west-bound traffic.

Mr. E. T. Hopkins to be Foreign Freight Agent in charge of foreign traffic.

Mr. C. C. Winans to be Traveling Freight Agent.

Agent.

The Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad is the name of a new line which the Michigan Central is just now building from Mackinaw to Marquette. The Michigan Central Railroad runs to Gaylord, thirty mites this side of the Straits of Mackinaw, and this link will also be put in before the road from Mackinaw to Marquette is completed. The connection will be made by a line of ferry-boats across the Straits. The entire work will be completed in two or three honths, when the Michigan Central will have a continuous line from Detroit to Marquette. The Company expects to secure a large business for this line from Minnesota and the Northwestern Territories.

The General Managers and General Passenger.

inge ousliness for this line trom Minnesota and the Northwestorn Territories.

The General Managers and General Passenger-Agents of the roads leading from this city to Missouri River points and to points in Colorado, Kanses, and Nebraska, expect to hold their long-deferred meeting for the settlement of their difficulties regarding the passenger business to the above points to-day. These roads about six months ago entered into an agreement for the maintenance of rates, but it was never carried out in good faith. The proposition now is to adopt a new agreement which does nawn with the most objectionable features of the old one, and particularly the one which allows the payment of \$1\$ commission on each ticket sold. The Bock Island, bowever, insists on having the old agreement reaffirmed on the ground that it is good enough if faithfully carried out-by all the roads. Should the roads fail to agree upon a uniform arrangement, another fight on Southwestern passenger business cannot be averted, as the competition between the various lines is very active and bitter.

CAMP-MEETING.

The Fox River Free Methodists in Camp Near Wayne, Ill.—Large Attendance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WAYNE, Ill., June 14.—The Fox River Methodists are now holding their twentieth annual camp-meeting in Laughlin's Grove, a mile and a healf from the willow. The session become on half from the village. The session began on Wednesday last and is to continue until tomorrow evening. Yesterday there was an at-tendance of about 5,000, hailing from every direction in large and small numbers; some coming in the cause of feligious piety, but the great majority solely in the cause of self-amusement, for the affording of which there seemed to be an abundance of ready material. There are nearly 500 carnest Free Methodists in the camp, who carry on their devotions entirely oblivious of the crowd of amusement-seekers and ridiculers. Nearly sixty tents surround the grounds in which the services of worship are held. Representatives are present from the Rock River, Chicago, the Central and the Southern Illinois Districts, the Indiana Conference, and the Genesee (N. Y.) Conference. The services yesterday were of more than ordinary interest. Tuesday evening the emp-meeting will close with a large and demonstrative service. rection in large and small numbers; some com-

Gen. Terry, in command at St. Paul, sends to military headquarters the following dispatch re-

military headquarters the following dispatch received by him:

FORT KKOOM, June II.—Maj. Higes, with Adair's four companies, returned fast night from their trip to the Little Missouri. They found that the stories about Indian depredations have been exaggerated. On the 27th uit, two men were killed and four mules stolen at Beaver Road Station by five Indians whose trail came from and led south. No Indians were seen at any other point on the road. No station was cleaned out and no stock run off, as reported by the Superintendent of the line, but the best mail-drivers and stationkeepers are generally demoralized. Maj. Higes left a detachment at Ofallon Like and Little Missouri Stations to protect the soute, and he thinks that the road is perfectly-safe, and that such fasts should be made public to counteract the evil effect of the published Chaggerations.

Col. Whistler, Commanding.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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NO CURE! DR. KEAN,

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WEEK OF JUNE 14-Pirst appearance of the cele-NATHAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Monday and Thursday pights and Wednesday Matinee.

THE GRAND DUCHESSE.

Treeday and Friday nights and Saturday MetineeGIROPLE-GIROPLA. Wednesday and Saturday
nights—THE BELLS OF CORNEVILLE. Sandas
nights, Parewell Performance—GIROPLE-GIROPLA
MONDAY, June B. Chiesgo's favorite. JOSEPH MURPHY, in KERRY GOW. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Rvening of This Week Only, the BLJOU OPERA COMPANY, In Two New Comis Operat, In Two New Comic Operas,
THE SPECTRE KNICHT,
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LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE of The New York Comunity. Their First Appearance in Chicago. D'OYLY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY Pirates of Penzance; or, The Slave of Duty Music by
ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
W. S. GILBERT.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2. CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

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Best Goods at Lowest Prices. WE SELL

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35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00. \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2,00, \$2,50.

Immense Variety. PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT

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NORTH CERMAN LLOYD.

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Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bermen. Passengers booked for London and Paris 21 lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton. London Havres and Bremen. first cabin, slid; second cabin, so: steerage, sai. Return tickets at reduced rates. OBLRIGHES & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

The steerage rates by the NORTH CERMAN LLOYD from BREMEN to CHICAGO is \$41, and the only Agents authorized to sell these thekels of the CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., GRAMMA LLOYD FRANKING AGENTS.

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To Ghagow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. Pirst Cabin, 20 to 5th according to accommodation. Second Cabin 340 Steerage, 350 AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and his Bandolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLISGEN, Western Manager. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

ETHIOPIA June 19, 2 p m | DEVONIA | July 2, 2 p m | CHCASIA | June 28, 8 m | BOLLVIA | July 28, 7 m | These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pign. New York to Landon direct.

ALSATIA | June 18, 2 p m | CAL FUNIA | July 10, 7 am Cabins, 50 to 50. Excursion Tickets at reduced rases.

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A paper contriled "THE DRAMATIS PERSONÆ
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Closing with the Editor's Table.

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NOTICE. MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the world-renowned war correspondent of the London Bally News, will visit this country in September for the purpose of delivering his new lecture, entitled "ROYAL PEUPLE" IN the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Mr. Forbas has seen many royal people in singularly critical circulustances, and he will detail characteristics of them not of a petty, personal-mature, out having a larger interest, it is hoped, because his observations were made during evapits which are how historical. Mr. Forbas has been most successful as a lecturer in England, where he delivered his lecture on the Russo-Turkish war over 20 times, and where he has just minished a six months 'tour with his becture on the Zulu war. Mr. Forbas' graphic letters during the Russo-Turkish war cited a falsan campalar, and the late Zulu war bave made his name a household word, and his great ride from Ulandi, bringing the tiest news of the British victory, is still fresh in the recollection of every one. Mr. Gorbes' stay being the test news of recurses are requested to make early application. Address all communications to Mr. D'O'LLY CARTE, the Broadway, New York City.

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PILE REMEDY. Southern Roads.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribuna.

Atlanka, Ga., June 14.—The hearing of the application of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad against the Southern Express for an injunction to restrain the Express Company from doing business on their lines was continued by Justice Bradley until the latter part of the week.

To improve the application of Morris K. Jessup for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners

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Depot foot of lake st. and foot of Twonty-second-st.

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Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway. Depot. cor. Van Beren and Canal-sas. Thete Offices & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Passing House Leave. Arrive. 

Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 65 degrees; lu a. m., 65; 12 m., 65; 3 p. m., 67; 8 p. m., 60. Ba-rometer, 8 a. m., 29.47; 8 p. m., 29.27.

THERE was quite a revolution in the office of the Palmer House yesterday. Mr. Charles Dobb, who has been Cashier of the hotel for the past six years, resigned. Copeland Townsend, who has been there two years, left to go to the Townsend House, Oconomowoc, and Mr. I. P. Armstrong, the night-clerk, left to accept a in the

of age, living at No. 11224 State street, saw an unknown man commit suicide by jumping off the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth street into

tempest by the storm that it was impossible to reach it.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at the County Hospital upon Mrs. Mary Lawrence Thom, who died there Saturday evening. The jury found that death was caused by pyzemia, or blood-poisoning, resulting from one of a number of state inflicted by her husband, Lawrence Thom, a worthless fellow, who has run away to avoid arrest and posecution. The woman, under the alias of Carrir Lorenz, kept a house of ill-repute at No. 50 Clark street, and on the 18th of last month quarreled with her "man," while they were both engaged in putting down a carpet in one of the rooms occupied by them. He used a pair of scissors upon her, inflicting something over a dozen wounds, several of which were quite dangerous.

THERE is to be a Sunday-school celebration at the Exposition Building Saturday afternoon, the managers of the affair having induced Mr. Decker, the contractor, to allow the seats to remain as they are for another week. The Directors, who were perfectly willing to permit the school children to use the building, had, however, directed the lumber to be removed, and the Directors met yesterday morning; so his consent was necessary. This has been obtained, and the Directors met yesterday afternoon and pussed a resolution authorizing the use of the building for the purpose stated. The outlook for the managers last week was not hopeful, so they took no steps toward preparing a program for the event; but now that the possession of the building is assured they will mature their plans without delay, and make the gathering of the Bunday-school children Saturday afternoon one of the most interesting occasions of the year.

The fifth annual meeting of the American

year.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, Seedsmen, and kindred interests, will be held at the Exposition Building Wednesday, continuing three days. It will be remembered that a number of individuals held a Convention in June, 1876, in this city, and organized the above society, which has since held meetings at Columbus, Rochester, and other cities, and now returns West again. The President, T. S. Bubbard, will reach this city this morning from his home at Fredonia, N. Y. The Secretary, D. W. Scott, of Galena, and A. R. Whitney, of Franklin Grove, Treasurer, will also be on hand. The affair is likely to attract the notables in the nursery crade from all parts, including Peter Henderson, of New Jersey: Robert Douglas, of Wankegan; Dr. Warder, of Ohio; G. E. Meissner, of Missouri; and Franklin Davis, of Baltimore. The main object of the Society is to further the interests of the trade, and bring about methods whereby the consumer and producer can come into closer contact, quicker transit, etc. The headquarters of the officers will be at the Grand Pacific.

consumer and producer can come into closer contact, quicker transit, etc. The headquarters of the officers will be at the Grand Pacific.

NEW ORLEANS MILITIA.

The Continental Guards of New Orleans arrived yesterday morning via the lilinois Central Hailroad, and during the day made their headquarters at the Grand Pacific, their arms being stacked in one of the club-rooms. The company is officered as follows: Captain, William Pierce; First-Lieutenant, John M. Cullen. The company consists of thirty-three men and four markers is uniform. They are the oldest militia organization in the country, and have been reorganized since the War. They travel in a gray fatigue dress, but their dress uniform is of the real, old-fashioned Continental style of '78. The members are nearly all veterans of the War of both armies, and some of thom were in the Mexican War. They go to Boston on an errand of peace. They carry with them a flag which is to be presented to the City of Boston. It is the gift of the city authorities of New Orleans, and the poidemics prevalent since then, by the people of Boston to the sufferers of New Orleans. The flag is to be presented by Washington Marks, the City Administrator of New Orleans, and Mai. Will A. Strong, the Secretary of the Country Clerk's office for the received for the sufferers of New Orleans are meaning the country of the Country Clerk's office for the propose of Boston to the sufferers of New Orleans and Mai. Will A. Strong, the Secretary of the Country Clerk's office for the received for the Secretary of the Country Clerk's office for the propose of the Secretary of the Country Clerk's office for the received for the Secretary of the Country Clerk's office for the received for the Secretary of the Country Clerk's office for the propose of the Secretary of the Country Clerk's office for the country of the the people of Boston to the sufferers of New Orleans. The flag is to be presented by Washington Marks, the City Administrator of New Orleans, and Maj. Will A. Strong, the Secretary of State of Louisiana, is the custodian of the flag. Both of the gentlemen are members of the Continentals. The gentlemen would not talk politics. Most of them are Democrats, and all of them seem to be opposed to Mr. Tilden. They are great on the jetty system. They are for peace and harmony, and the visit is the first of the kind that has ever been made. They are well pleased with what they have seen in and of Chicago. The members and officers of the First Regiment showed the visitors many courtesies, and it is understood that upon their return they will stop a day or two in this city as the guests of our own militia, and give a parade in their full Continental uniforms. They left last evening for the East.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB

Coe.

Guests and Receptions—J. McGregor Adams, lohn B. Drake, Jesse Spalding, Benjamin E. sallup, John C. Cooney.

Political Action—E. W. Blatchford, J. B. cake, Eugene Carey, George Schneider, George Adams, F. M. Blair, L. H. Davls, Peter Schuter, R. W. Dunham, George Gardner, Irus Coy, I. M. Singer, J. L. Woodward, W. H. Beebe, J. Hembership, C. W. Batter H. Huribut.
Membership—O. W. Potter, Charles E. Culver,
A. C. Bartlett, D. L. Shorey, A. G. Van Schaick.
Library—H. Z. Culver, P. P. Heywood, Thomas
Dent, Frank Gilbert, Albert H. Day.
Auditors—Luther W. McConnell, John Marder,
H. J. Harding.

PARK INSTITUTE. The annual exercises of the Senior classes of Park Institute and Yale School took place inst evening at the Third Presbyterian Church. A very large number of the friends of the class were present, who did not fail to shower upon the graduates a full measure of applause. The program was of a literary and musical nature, differing from the usual form on like occasions. The class generally acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the audience, and the teachers of the Institute may well be proud of the result of their instruction.

DAWAGE TO TREES.

Mr. Stephen Rawson lately bought's number of the frame buildings which were near the corner of the frame buildings which were near the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, and is moving them to a tract of land which he owns west of Ashland avenue. One of these buildings is three stories high. He obtained from the Department of Public Works permission to move it westward along Harrison street. Subsequently be called upon the Mayor and succeeded in getting from him a sort of verbal modification of the permit so as to allow him to move it along Monroe, thereby shortening the distance. The work of moving it began a day or so ago, and it has now gotten between Morgan and Aberdeen streets. The building being so high, a one, it did a great deal of damage to the valuable trees on the line. When it got near Aberdeen some of the property-owners further west, fearing the consequences to the value of the trees in front of their property, called upon Commissioner Waller and represented the facts to him, and he at once telephoned an order to stop the further progress of the house, and the structure is consequently stack at that point waiting for the house-mover to back out and get over onto Harrison street. These property-owners on Monroe think and the general opinion will be with justice, that such indifference on the part of any one to their property rights and to the beautiful trees in front of their premises, which they have planted and nuttured for so many years, is exceedingly reprehensible, and should be checked at once. The Mayor, in griving the permission he did, doubtless did not think for a moment of the damage which might cause from it, and will unquestionably withdraw his consent when the facts are fully presented to him. DAWAGE TO TREES.

# THE CITY-HALL.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to C. L. Epps to erect a four-story mait-house, 80x138 feet, Dickson street, near Bloomingdale road, to cost \$40,000; one to B. Wygant to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 355
Park avenue, to cost \$6,000; one to P. B.
Schmitz to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 2319
Wentworth avenue, to cost \$2,30; and one to Lorenz Franz to erect two two-story dwellings, Douglas place, near Reese street, to cost \$3,600. Department of Public Works, with a diamond of in and a handsome tollet set for his wire as a dight appreciation of the esteem in which he was held by them. The presentation occurred in Commissioner Waller's office, and he made he presentation speech. Mr. Johnson leaves to lay for his new home in the West, and will carry with him the best wishes of his old associates. Few men have stood higher, and the services of none will be more seriously missed,

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by sanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 65 degrees; but a. m., 65; 12 m., 65; 3 p. m., 67; 8 p. m., 60. Batometer, 8 a. m., 20.47; 8 p. m., 60. Batometer, 8 a. m., 60. Batometer,

The EMALL-POX.

Two new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, one from No. 2% Will street, and the other from No. 170 Bunker street. A death was also reported from the hospital, being one of the thirteen emigrant cases taken from the shanty along the caual some days ago, of which mention has already been made. No one knows why, but it is a fact that there is a disposition somewhere to suppress cases of this kind, for it turns out that the canal-nest was discovered Wednesday, and the cases were removed Thursday, yet the first information on the subject that could be gotten at the Health Department was two days later. Then, again, the death referred to occurred some days ago, and the records even fail to show the issuance of a burial-permit. There may be some reasonable explanation of all this, but as yet it has not been given.

#### FEDERAL NEWS.

THE returns made to Collector, Harvey show that the capital invested in State and private banks for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1879, time were \$10,999,877. For the six mo ing May 31, 1880, the capital was \$4,272,494, and the deposits \$12,598,956. The decrease in the capital invested is due to the fact that the Hide for the last six months amounted to \$35,752.

FOLLOWING is the list of goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Lord, Stoutenburg & Co., 36 pipes brandy: Hitchcock & Fowler, 6,000 cedar ties; Rogers & Co., 300 tons pig-1ron; E. A. Shedd & Co., 550 tons ice; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1,240 boxes tin plate; C. E. L. Gregson, 1,000 sacks sait; A. B. Mecker & Co., 870 tons pig-1ron; Chicago Stamping Company, 500 boxes tin plate; Laparie & Elich, 12 casks wine; A. Lamperts, 4 casks wine; Yergho, Ruhling & Co., 65 cases toys; Metzier, Rothschild & Oo., 4 cases pipes; F. & E. Jaeger & Co., 44 crates earthenware; Parkhurst & Wilkinson, 2,222 bundles iron, Collections, \$5,530.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING. Judson E. Wright was yesterday acquitted in the Criminal Gurt upon a charge of having knowingly received property stolen from the cars of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail-

road.

John McLean pleaded guilty to the lareeny of
two buggles. and was remanded for sentence.

James McCaffrey also acknowledged having
committed lareeny, and was remanded. Martin Blake is on trial for an aggravated as-

The receipts of the County Clerk's office for the six months ending May 31 were as follows: Marriage licenses, \$4,467; tavern licenses, \$23; redeemption fee, \$1,309; cancellation and filing, \$1,722; certificates, under scal, \$597; affidavits, \$11; acknowledgments, \$5; estrays, \$1; making copies, etc., \$139; recording miscellaneous papers, \$90; qualifying Justices and Constables, \$17; declaration of intention, \$104; searching records, \$1; tax deeds, \$2,155; County Court fees, \$3,98; from County Treasurer balance due on account of sales taxes 1878, stay sale 1879, \$14,900; total, \$30,005. The disbursements were: Pay-rolls for six months, \$23,825; sundry expenses, \$62; E. F. C. Klokke, six months' salary, \$1,500; total, \$25,484. Balance on hand, \$4,520.

# RELIGIOUS ..

ASCENSION CHURCH.
The parish of Ascension Church has grown so in the last five years that the chapel now used as a worshiping place is entirely inadequate, and steps have been taken toward the erection of a church on the temainder of the lot at the corner of Elm and La Salle streets. When the Rev. Arthur Ritchie took charge of the parish in 1875, it contained 13 families; now it has 90, numbering 415 souls. The communicants have numbering 415 souls. The communicants have increased from 65 to 226, and the Sunday-school from 49 to 230 scholars. During the same time 182 persons have been baptised and 120 confirmed, and the parish has raised \$30,000. When he began his work the chapel was incumbered for \$4,000 and the vacant lot for \$4,000. The former is now free, and the latter debt has been reduced to \$2,900, and arrangements have been made to pay it off in semi-annual installments of \$500. The chapel is filled every Sunday, and people are often oblised to go away. Hence the necessity for more room. It is therefore proposed to erect a church \$60x150, but only the foundations will be put in this year. Their cost will be \$5,000. Next summer the chancel will be constructed. It will involve an expenditure of \$25,000. This will zive ample room for a time, and the nave will not be constructed until it is needed. Mr. W. H. Wilcox has already prepared the elevations and the plans for the interior. The church will be of stone, and early Rnglish Gothic in style, and the interior one of the most effective in the city. An appeal for aid, which is indorsed by Bishop McLaren, has been issued by the Rector, and it is hoped that other parishes will help Ascension in the work it has in hand.

PHERSHYTERIANS.

At the meeting of the Prephyterian ministers nereased from 65 to 226, and the Sunday-school

cension in the work it has in hand.

PRESPTERIANS.

At the meeting of the Prosbyterian ministers yesterday morning there was a running discussion on the growth of Presbyterianism in Chicago during the past decade, which was made on the basis of the figures submitted several weeks ago. No conclusion was arrived at, although the session continued for haif an hour beyond the usual time. Next week they will discuss the meaning of the word "day" in the Mosaic account of the Creation, on which Dr. Patterson will read a paper and lead the discussion.

count of the Creation, on which Dr. Patterson will read a paper and lead the discussion.

The regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers was held yesterday morning in Parior 44 Grand Pacific Hotel.

A very interesting paper on "The Equality of God's Attributes" was read by the Rev. Luther Stone. He held that a worthy notion of God was necessary to the highest effercise of faith, and that there was perfect equalization in all of His attributes. The paper was quite long, but of sufficient interest to-bold the attention of the meeting. In the discussion which followed its reading, Dr. Stone's views on the subject were not shared by all of the reverend gentlemen present. Some argued that the attributes of God were not equal, but that holiness was the rupdamental and controlling attribute of God. Dr. Anderson stated that there was no theological seminary in the country in which was faught that the attributes of God were unequal.

Prof. Foster, editor of the Temperance Signal, was introduced by President Taylor, and presented a petition from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union asking that one whole day of the Week of Prayer be devoted to the cause of temperance: On motion, it was agreed to instruct the President and Secretary to sign the petition.

Dr. Anderson made an appeal to the ministers

petition.
Dr. Anderson made an appeal to the ministers present to aid him in making the coming Commoncement of the Baptist University a success in point of attendance. The exercises will be held June 24 at 10 a.m. in Central Music-Hall, and Dr. Anderson desires as large an attendance as possible.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION THE METHODIST PREACHESS' ASSOCIATION met yesterday morning, the attendance being fairly good. The Rev. Dr. Boring presided.

The Rev. Luther Morthway, of the Central New York Conference, was introduced. Prof. George E. Foster, of this city, was also introduced, and presented a petition from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union asking that one day during the Week of Prayer be set apart for the temperance cause. On motion, the petition was signed by the President and Scoretary on behalf of the Association.

Mr. Prootor, of Englewood, presented the matter of the debt upon the church in that village, which his people were endeavoring to pay, and asked the cooperation and indomenant of the meeting. A committee consisting of Messra. Cleodenning Pope, and Harding was appointed to consider the matter. They afterward recommended that the Association indorse the position of the people of Englewood and assist them. This was accepted by the meeting.

The question of the day was then taken up. The Rev. Levis Meredith, of Waukegan, led the discussion by reading an able paper upon "The Relation of Prayer to Natural Law." The paper was discussed by Messrs. Strobridge, Zimmerman, Pope, Hatfield, and others.

The Secretary announced that next Monday the Rev. R. B. Pope would read a paper upon "The Humanity of Christ."

UNITY CHURCH. The congregation of Unity Church had a meeting last night for the purpose of electing a pastor. The persons voted for were the Rev. Mr. Ames, of Boston, who preached to the church a couple of months ago; the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Brookine, Mass., who has filled the pulpit for the last two Sundays; and the Rev. Dr. Alger. The eighth beliot stood; Ames, 94; Brown, 64; Alger. Il. As it requires two-thirds of the membership, or 130, to elect, there was no choice, and the question was postponed for a week.

INSTALLATION.

The Rev. J. H. Walker will be installed as paster of the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church this evening. The Rev. Dr. Kittredge will preach the sermon, Prof. Patton makes the charge to the paster, and Dr. Worrall that to the people.

#### THE COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL.

NOTHING BUT TALK.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Ald. Lawler in the chair. B was an exceedingly windy and profit-less session, for Ald. Hildreth insisted upon displaying his oratorical abilities, to which no one seemed to object. All of the members were present except Ald. McNurney, Schroeder, Swift, and Everett.

The bonds of C. T. Heffter as Bailiff of the new West Side Police Court, and of Redmond Sheridan, Clerk, were read and approved.

The annual report of the Public Library Board was submitted and referred to the Finance Committee. Its substance has already been given.

The Judiciary Committee reported adverse to the repeal of the ordinance for opening Artesian and Maple avenues, and a long discussion followed. The matter was finally disposed of by being referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division, the Corporation Quasel, and those interested. The question has been under consideration for several years.

The same Committee reported on a resolution providing for the prosecution of the judges of election of the Seventh Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward, and recommended its reference to the Law Department. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South,

the law bepartment. The report was con-curred in.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South, submitted an ordinance for the erection of a via-duct over the railroad tracks at the foot of Ran-dolph street, which was laid over and ordered printed. printed.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, North, reported an ordinance for improving Ontario street from Clark to St. Clair, which was adopted. THE GAS INSPECTOR

THE GAS INSPECTOR.

The quarterly report of the Gas Inspector was submitted and referred. It showed that all of the test meters had been found correct, except at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, the Blue-Island Avenue Engine House, and the Police Station at the corner of Twelfth and Johnson street, which had been remedied. The report further showed the average consumption of gas to have been 3.6% cubic feet per hour in the South Division and 3.6% in the West Division, and that the fees collected for examining private meters had amounted to the sum of \$2, which had been surned into the Treasury. The report was placed on file.

A few street improvements were then ordered, and a great number of reports were presented on various subjects, the most of which were deferred on account of the objective mood of several of the members and the apparent indisposition of the others to transact any business.

alsposition of the olders.

Ald. Cullerton introduced an order to cause the streets not lighted with gas to be lighted with some other material, and instructing Commissioner Waller to advertise for proposals for the lighting at once. The order was referred to the Committee on Gas.

Ald. Lawler introduced an order for the erection of a public drinking fountain at the corner of May and Twelfth streets, for which an appropriation was made some years ago, and it was adopted.

#### Council then adjourned for one week. LOCAL CRIME.

THE JUSTICES. Michael Lucy, who shot Daniel, alias "Smash-er," Keyes Sunday morning at Wells street bridge, was arrested in the North Division yesterday morning and held by Justice Kaufmann in \$2,000 to the 24th. Keyes, it is thought, will recover.

mann in \$2,000 to the 24th. Keyes, it is thought, will recover.

Mary Staff, a girl of 16 years who recently rain away from the bome of her parents at No. 147 Cornell street, was yesterday found living as an inmate in Ida May's ranche of ill-fame at No. 118 Pacific avenue. She was arrested, as were also Ida May and the other inmates of the house. James King, a notorious young thief, was held over to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice of the part of the property two years ago. Recently the public of New York, Boston, and Mary Staff, a girl of 16 years who recently ran away from the home of her parents at No. 147 Cornell street, was yesterday found living as an inmate in 1ds May's ranche of lil-fame at No. 18 Pacific avenue. She was arrested, as were also Ida May and the other inmates of the house. Summerfield for robbing Miss L. Percival, guest of the Palmer House. The young lad was alighting from one of the trains along the Lake-Front, when King stepped up to hor, snatched her pocketbook, which contained a small sum of money, and ran away. He was arrested shortly afterwards, and disposed of as above.

rested shortly afterwards, and disposed of as above.

Charles Hammond, alias Lyons, a youngster who was arrested one day last week at Nos. 2 and 7 Kinzie street by Detective Amstein, whi found him in the company of a couple of thieves, yesterday confessed to Lieut. Keating that a gold watch and chain found in his possession when arrested were stolen by him from a sleeping passenger on the Michigan Central Railroad, near Michigan City, Ind. After stealing the watch Hammond says he jumped the train at Lake City. He will be held until the owner of the watch is heard from.

When William G. Cronkhitte was arrestoned in

owner of the watch is heard from.

When William G. Cronkhite was arraigned in the South Division Court yesterday morning they said he was a bad-tempered old man, and changed the charge from shooting inside the city limits to an assault with intent to do bodily injury. A small boy who appeared as complainant said that Mr. Cronkhite a few days ago drew a revolver and fired several shots at him. The provocation, when it was divulged, convulsed the Court. The small boy yelled at Mr. Cronkhite, "Shoot the hat," and this was misunderstood for "Shoot ahead." Mr. Cronkhite felt like shooting, too, when the small boy called down the ridicule of those present upon a hat which he himself thought was better for gunwadding than for the purpose to which it was being put. The defendant was held in \$200 to the Criminal Court.

Justice Walsh: Annie Epstein, larceny of \$17

wadding that for the purpose to which it was being put. The defendant was held in \$200 to the Criminal Court.

Justice Walsh: Annie Epstein, larceny of \$17 from James Fox, \$500 to the Criminal Court; George Williams, robbing Michael Hadderman of a small sum of cash, \$500 to the 18th. Justice Wallace: Robert Smith, larceny of a roll of carpet from J. H. McMurray, of the Woodruf House, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Emanuel Franks, a pawabroker who received the property, bond forfetted; Richard Croaker, the burgiar's "kid" captured in W. H. Reid's tallor-shop, No. 148 Dearborn street, \$700 to the Criminal Court; James Kelley, alias Hackett, larceny of a box of notions from Adams & Co., corner of Clark and Adams streets, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Charles Green, burglary of about \$50 worth of clothing belonging to Wolf Goldstein, of No. 445 Clark street, \$700 to the Criminal Court; Charles Koester, assaulting Joseph Walker, bond forfeited on account of non-appearance in Court; James Bird, W. H. Bemis, George Williams, and George Thompson, confidence men, discharged because they were arrested without warrants. The same argument, however, could not be urged in favor of seventeen unfortunate women who were picked up on the streets. As inmates of houses of ill-fame they were fined \$3 each. How they were proven "inmates" is not explained. But, like the Judge in "Verne's Eighty-Day Tour," "We must discriminate."

ARRESTS. William Hogan is at the Armory, having been found in the streets by a couple of lynx-eyed detectives, to whom he could not satisfactorily explain his possession of two new hats.

explain his possession of two new hats.

Fred Hitschier, 16 years of age, and Arthur D
Leon, 40 years of age, are at the Twenty-second
Street Station charged with the burglary of S.
W. Scott's barber-shop, No. 1622 State street, on
the night of the 6th, when they stole about \$50
worth of tools.

Frank and Charles Lieb, 21 and 19 years of age,
are prisoners at the Twenty-second Street
Station, charged with stealing a roll of carpet
and other articles from barns in the rear of the
corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street.
They had with them a horse and wagon, and
were trying all the barn-doors they passed.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Christopher

were trying all the barn-doors they passed.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Christopher Olson, of No. 38 West Ohio street, awoke to find a burgiar who had ransacked the house for a couple of large parcels of clothing. Jumping out of bed, Mr. Olson collared the burgiar and despoiled him of the clothing and about \$50 worth of Jeweiry which he had in his pockets. He then permitted the thief to escape, but he did not then know that he still had in his possession a pair of earrings. He recognized the burgiar as Joseph Crowley, a neighbor's son. Yesterday Mr. Olson sent his daughter Lena to the Crowley mansion. She found the young burgiar asleep on the floor, and upon hearing what had occurred during the night the burgiar's sister Annie toid Lena that she would search ber hrother's pockets for the earrings and return them to ber, which she did. Crowley was arrested yesterday afternoon upon a warrant charding him with the burgiars.

SECOND DISTRICT APPELLATE COURT. SECOND DISTRICT AT LEGAL Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 14.—The Appellate Court for the Second District commences here to morrow. Considerable business will come before the considerable business will come before the considerable business.

# SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

CLEVELAND VS. WORCESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 14.—The Clevelands hit Richmond hard to-day, and won easily. Whitney's errors after chances had been given to put the side out resulted in three runs in the first inning and one in the eighth, but the other ways were correct. The Worcesters found Moruns were earned. The Worcesters found Mc-Cormick as puzzling as in the previous games, but they contrived to earn a solitary run on a single by Whitney and a two-bagger by Sulli-

Whitney.

Home run—Phillips.

First base on errors—Cleveland.2; Worcester, 1.

First base on balls—Worcester. 2.

Left on bases—Cleveland. 6; Worcester, 4.

Struck out—Hankinson 2). Galligan (2), Hanlon (2), Wood (2), Richmond (3), Bennett.

Balls called—On McCormick, 94; on Richmond, sa Strikes called—Off McCormick, 25; off Rich-mond, 21.

Double plays—Hankinson, Dunlap, and Phil-

wild pitches—Richmond, 1.
Time of game—1:57.
Umpire—Bradley. 

PROVIDENCE VS. CINCINATI.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14.—Again the Cincin nati team fell an easy victim to the superibatting and fielding of the champions, and we

#### THE TURF. ST. JULIEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—Orrin A. Hickok tocay addressed a letter to E. A. Bock, editor of
the Spirit of the Times, offering to trot St. Julien
against any horse or horses in the world if the stake is made as heavy as he desires. Hickok says he will not exhibit his horse on half-mile tracks, nor will be run the risk of injuring him in a race unless there is big money up to make it an object. The borse will remain here for a week, and the next performance of importance will probably be a trial against time at Chicago. Hickok is jubilant over St. Julien's remarkable performance of 2:17½ on a slow track last Thursday, and is more confident than ever that he will wipe out the record before the close of

the season. GENERAL NOTES. Pools on the running meeting here, which begins next Saturday, will be sold at the Palmer House. The races at Saginaw begin to-day, the races on the program being for 2:50 and 2:25 horses. In the first Wilbur F. is the only Chicago horse entered, the others being Hattle Woodward, Carrie Cozzens, Mambrino Turk, Kate McCall, Magnet, John Grant, Leontine, George V., Tom Rogers, and Emma Maxwell. In the 2:25 class, Daisy Dale, William H., Herod Business, Fred Douglas, and Hambletonian Bashaw are named to start, the sast three being from Chicago.

cago.

The well-known trotting gelding Prospero, record 2:20, was destroyed at Philadelphia last week, being afflicted with an incurable disease of the jawbone. In 1872, when 3 years old, Prospero trotted a mile in 2:33, drawing 274 pounds, and was purchased after the race by Mr. William Parks, of New York, for \$20,000. His next appearance was at Prospect Park in 1875, when he trotted a match for \$5,000 a side with Honest Dutchman, whom he distanced in the first heat, the time being 2:22%. Prospero was by Messenger Duroe, out of Green Mountain Maid, and a full brother to Dame Trot and Elaine.

#### AMUSEMENTS. M'VICKER'S.

cently the public of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia gave the work a favorable hearing, and last evening the audience at McVicker's, where the piece was presented for the first time in this city, accorded it a kindly welcome. "The Spectre Knight" is a mere trifle, quaint and quiet, full of light turns of humor, in which there is no parrot-like prating or tedious conceit, and the story is lit up by the warm rays of a bright farmy. It talls the tale ntly the public of New York, Boston, and warm rays of a bright fancy. It tells the tale or a young Knight who wood and won his fair cousin, a maiden who had been reared in the Arcadian simplicity of leafy forests, and runcousin, a maiden who had been reared in the Arcadian simplicity of leafy forests, and running streams, and deep glades where dwelt her father, a deposed, a banished Duke, who, surrounded by the remnants of his court, kept up the semblance of his former grandeur, and maintained the style and etiquet, without the substance, of a Ducal establishment. Viola, the daughter, has grown from childhood to womanhood knowing no other life and seeing no other human beings than those who daily surround her. In the meeting between the maiden and the Knight, and the wooing, Mr. Albery is delicate, fanciful, and graceful, but, indeed, this may be said to be true of the entire libretto. Mr. Cellier has furnished music in keeping with the operetta, and his many ingenious lyries prettily illustrate the story. There is nothing in it that may be called "catching." but the numbers are neat, clear, and melodious. Unfortunately the company—from the Bijou Opera-House, New York—did not give the piece that shurp and concise interpretation which we should expect from a wellorganized troupe. Perhaps the best bit of art displayed was the assumption of the Duke by Mr. W. Herbert, whose vocal deficiency is almost atoned for by the unctuous manner of his actum; Miss Carrie Burton gave a graceful and a winning interpretation of maidenly innocence in Viola. Her voice is clear, strong enough, melodious, and she sings with much expression. Her enunciation, however, is indistinct. Mme. Marie Beaumont was in capital voice, a voice powerful and well trained, which pleases her listeners, while Miss Anette Puver has vocal ability of a light and not an unmusical order. Mr. Digby Bell is an artist who is advancing in popularity. As the Spectre Knight, the gheet who haunts "fair gleans and respectable towers, and always goes home at decent hours," he acquitted himself excellently, but it was as the charity boy in the secondoperetta, "Charity Begins at Home," an amusing operetta with one or two pretty numbers, and affording Mr. Herbert opportunity for admir

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE. Sullivan and Gilbert's new opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," which was first heard in this city troupe, with Misses Conron and Laura Joyce at the head of it, was reproduced last evening at the same theatre by an entirely new troupe, with the following east:

with the following east:

Richard. Mr. Brocolini
Samuel. Mr. J. K. Nash
Frederic. Mr. Macreery
Maj-Gen. Staniey. Mr. J. II. Ryley
Ridward. Mr. J. II. Ryley
Ridward. Miss Sallie Reber
Bitth. J. General | Miss Sallie Reber
Bitth. J. General | Miss Bosin Branchers
Banker, Miss Mosin Branchers
Banker, Miss Mosin Brancher
Butth. J. Bankers | Miss Askin Brancher
Banker, Miss Askin Brancher
Ruth. Miss Askin Brancher
Ruth. Miss Askin Brancher
Ruth. The original troupe which performed "The
Pirates" here was a poor one in every respect,
and its season was a failure. This was only to be
regretted for the reason that it created an unfavorable impression as to the opera itself, which
in reality is fully as humorous and droll as
"Pinafore," and much more musical. The present troupe will do much to remove this impression, as it is a very strong one, and is capable of ent troupe will do much to remove this impression, as it is a very strong one, and is capable of doing justice to the pretty little operetta, both in bringing out its run and lis music. As compared with the previous performance, in fact, it is a revelation. The chorus, both male and female, is a fresh, prompt, active, and strong one, good in voices and animated in stage business. The orchestra, under Mr. Loesch's direction, does excellent work; and the solo people are among the very best that have ever appeared here in this style of opera. Brocolini, the Pirate Chief, is a good actor, and has a broad, strong, resonant bass voice capable of any amount of work. Macreery, the Apprentice, has a ringing tenor voice of excellent quality. Ryley, the Major-General, is a capital actor. Miss Reber is a bright, fresh, little body, with a very flexible voice and animated, enthusiastic style of singing, and all her sisters are excellent in their way. There is very little in the whole performance to which exception can be taken; evidently the sudience found nothing, for the

THE NATHAL TROUPE. The "Grand Duchess" as presented by the Nathal Opera Company, at Hooley's Theatre, last vening, was one of the best performance opera-bouffe in English ever given in this opera-bouffe in English ever given in this city. Not that there is any extraordinary amount of vocal talent exhibited by members of the organization; but the voices of the principals are all fair,—some of them better than that; the acting a much superior to the common run of that article; the chorus is vigorous and well balanced; and an air of agreeable freshness pervades the entire entertainment. Miss Charlotte Hutchings, La Grande Duchesse, has a pleasant mezzo-soprano voice, which she uses with nice effect, and is delightfully arch and vivacious in the dramatic portions of her fole. Miss Agnes Storrs Vedder gave to Wanda a much better musical interpretation than the part usually receives. Fritz was acceptably rendered by Mr. George S. Weeks, who exhibited a light tenor of considerable strength and resonance. Mons. Louis Nathal made a capital Gen. Boum, fully equal to that of any impersonator since Duchesne was in his prime. His voice is effectively massive, and he portrays the fantastic commander with ludicrous force. Mr. James Vincent, the Puck, is not a singer; but he achieved a great hit by the power he exhibited of facial expression. His features are remarkably mobile, and he utilizes his eyes, nose, and mouth to much comic advantage. The smaller parts were all reasonably well sustained; and the performance, as a whole, was really an enjoyable one. Applause was lavishly bestowed by the audience, the encores being so numerous that it was nearly midnight before the final fall of the curtain.

Th-night, "Giroff-Giroffa." of the curtain. Th-night, "Giroffé-Girofia."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"The Corsican Brothers" was given at the Dlympic last night. Manager J. W. Collier and his Union Square company left for New York yesterday afteroon. Their season is ended.

Aenea, the young woman whose daring aerial feats have been astounding Paris the past winter, will be one of the reatures of a buriesque troupe at Wallack's New York theatre in Au-Alexandre Dumas has received in author's

Alexandre Dumas has received in author's fees during the past six years, from the Theatre Française alone, \$48,400. Victor Hugo has received from this theatre, \$42,000; while Erckmann-Chatrian got for their play "L'Ami's Pritz," \$13,600.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association of Boston announce that in September next they will discuss the question, "The Theatre—Should the Aim Be to Exterminate or to Purify 1t?" The theatre managers of that city are meanwhile making the usual preparations for next season.

The Parisian gives the following as a list of the oldest dramatic authors in France and the date of their birth: Paul Rozier, March 16, 1798; Ettenne Arago, Peb. 9, 1802; Léon Halévy, Feb. 14, 1802; Victor Hugo, Feb. 24, 1802; Lock-roy, Feb. 17, 1802; Arsène de Cey, March 3, 1803; Philippe Deforges, April 5, 1806; De Leuven and Gustave Lemoine, 1808.

A successful reading was given by Miss Strong, of St. Louis, in the club-rooms of the Tremont House one evening last week. The young lady's appearance is graceful and pleasing, and she is gifted with a fine voice. Her best selections were the prison scene from "Barnaby Rudge," "Joen Me," and "The Dead Doll." It was thought that her rendering of the latter piece surpassed that of any other reader who has attempted it here.

tempted it here.

A correspondent writes of a recent appearance of Ristori as "Marie Stuart" in Rome: "Although terribly old and shrewish-looking, Ristori nevertheless remains still a magnificent netor. But she is growing a little too massive for the stage. "At Milan, this winter, she was not at all courteously received. "You're too old!" was shouted at her. Hearing this, she stopped short in what she was saying, and, turning to the speaker, she said, "You are too polite!" which gained her a storm of appiause, and she was not insulted again during her stay there."

According to the Cincinnati Encaper.

there."

According to the Cincinnati Enquirer,
"Father" Hickey has been trying to bluff the
real Spanish Students into reducing their terms
from \$800 per week to an amount \$200 or \$300
below that figure. The "Stugents" listened to
his bluster calmly, and, when its import was
imparted to them by a translator, most decidedby refused to comply with his demand. Their
contract is with Henry Abbey as well as with
Hickey, and was made and signed in the presence of the Spanish Consul in New York; and
knowing when they have a good thing—they will
stand by it.

# THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

A Reply by James Redpath to the Appeal of the Lord Mayor of Dulin.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

New York, June 11.—I find in the European news of this morning a cable-message from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, "addressed to the Mayor of every town in the United States and Canada." The Lord Mayor says:

"I regret to say that more funds are still needed for the relief of distress in Ireland. In many districts the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by the small farmers, who dread workhouse relief, but can get nothing else till the crops come in. While deeply grateful for the generous contributions already received, I cannot help asking further assistance for the Mansion-House Fund Committee during this trying period."

Not a single dollar should be sent from America to the Lord Mayor of Dublin in response to this appeal; not because the Irish peasantry do not need further aid, but because the Mansion-House Committee of Dublin, and the Lord Mayor himself, deserve American condemnations instead of American conthe ornamental members of it. For the active members of the Mansion-House Committee rep-resent a class of Irishmen who never hesitate to diagrace their countrymen before the world rather than to relieve their suffering country-

diagrace their countrymen before the world rather than to relieve their suffering countrymen by their own individual contributions. America has given more than all the rest of mankind to relieve the distress of the Irish tenantry.—s distress created for the most part by the exactions of the Irish landlords,—and yet, instead of appealing to these rich landed proprietors to have pity on the victims of their avarice, and holding them up to the scorn of Christendom if they refuse assistance, the Lord Mayor of Dubin uses the Atlantic cable as a beggarman's dog to catch a few more pennies for the paupers whom these merciless and mercenary miscreants have created!

I never saw men so bankrupted in self-respect, so nationally degraded, as the wealthier class of Irishmen in Dublin. Their spirit of caste is so strong that they do not seem to suspect that in the eyes of the world, outside of their own social circles, whatever degrades the Irish peasants degrades the Irish gentry: that to the world at large Ireland is a unit; and that their petty Liliputian factions are of no greater interest to it that the lights of kites and crows in the County Donegal.

In the last report of the Mansion-House Committee, I find that Augralia and New Zealand contributed £25,570 to relieve Irish distress; the Luited States. £5,688; Canada, £2,348; India, £3,750; the people (Nor the Government) of England and Scotland, £10,046; but I can find no account of the contributions of Irish landlords or of the Irish gentry.

Neither could I find any record of the contributions of the Irish landlords or of the Irish gentry.

Neither could I find any record of the contributions of the Irish landlords or of the Irish gentry.

Neither could I find any record of the contributions of the Irish landiords and Irish geutry in the reports of the Duchess of Mariborough's Pund.

Now, I don't know a single Irish girl in America who has not given one dollar, at least, to the relief of Irish distress; and thousands of them have supported their parents in Ireland since the present distress began. After I lectured in Boston, the other week, a poor seamstress who refused to tell her name—saying only, "God knows my name"—contributed \$50 to relieve the Irish distress: a sum that represented the savings of at least six months incessant toil. The dollar subscription represented two days wages! How much did the Queen of England give? One day's wages! How much did the Prince of Waies give? One thousand dollars. How much did the Lord Mayor of Dublin give? £50, I heard; but I also heard that he spent £700 for the ball given to the officers of the Constellation.—not to honor America, but to procure a knighthood! £30 for famine: \$£500 for a feast!

The Duke of Edinburg, the other day, was invested with the Order of \$1. Patrick by his thrifty mother, in "recognition of his services" in distributing the food—sent from America—among the starving peasants of the West of Ireland. Now, what did this stripling do? He has a large income as one of the British navy. How much did he give for the relief of Irish distress? Not one penny. But it has been heralided by "Reverend" and other parasites of Royalty that the Duke put certain gunboats at the disposal of the American Committee. He did not do so originally: for two of the gunboats, to my personal knowledge, had been employed in that service for several weeks before the Duke came to Ireland, and one of them, the Goshawk, to my personal knowledge, had been employed in that service for several weeks before the Buke came to Ireland, and one of them, the Goshawk, to my personal knowledge, had been employed in that service for several weeks before the Duke came to Ireland, and one of them, the Goshawk, to my personal kno

practically sineoure office of Lord-Lieutentant of Ireland. He inherited the enormous wealth of the Churchills. He married and his son married into wealth families. Yet his Ducheas, rich in her own right, gave only £250 to head her own relief fund. A Cork paper, before I left Ireland, begred, for the bonor of Ireland, that reliand, begred for the bonor of Ireland, that the wealth of Ireland should add an Irish Fund to the American, the English, the French, the Australian, and the Canadian Funds for the relief of the poor of Ireland!

I have not published this disgraceful fact so fully before, lest I might injure, not the Irish rich, but the Irish poor. But, now that the Lord Mayor has become a persistent beggar from America, it is fitting that Americans should tell what we think of his clear. Practical should be heard in emphatic tomes of reliable type I rish distress on which America's voice should be heard in emphatic tomes of reluke. Let it be replied by America to the Lord Mayor's begging message, that the distress in relond can be abolished in a single day by a single rote in the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor of Dublin is a member of Papilament. Why does he not beg or demand relief ther? I he afraid that it might interfere with his ambition for a title? Let us of America spoak, then; for we grant favors, never ask them. The day for soft words has passed by. Gladstone and John Bright can get a grant of a million dollars voted by Parilament for the prevention of deaths by starvation in Ireland guite as easily as the Government of the Dominion of Canada got \$100,000 voted there. Public men who can relieve public distress from the Public Treasury, and yet refuse or neglect to do so, are justly to be held responsible for it. If there are deaths from starvation between now and harvest, lot Gladstone and Bright be held accountable, and bounded from office with the curses of Christendom.

Thus far the administration of Mr. Gladstone has shown no intention of doiny justice to Ireland. He Irish Secretary has only

Mayor be made the almoter of the charity.

I know that the Mansion House has made itself the instrument of executing landlords spite against honest priests who have spoken too freely of these, the real oppressors of the Irish poor. As long as such men as the noninally "noble "manufacturer of "Guinness' stout" are honored in the Mansion House, and such men as Father Coyne, the really noble priest of Roscahill, are punished by it, America cannot afford to contribute to its funds. Yours,

JAMES REDPATH,

'ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 14.—The News' special from Fort Davis says: "Lieut. Mills arrived yeserday from Ysleta with a detachment of Pueble terday from Ysleta with a detachment of Pueblo scouts. He reports discovering a fresh Indian trail, which he followed until night and camped on the Vijopas. At daylight on the 11th his camp was attacked by the hostiles, and Simoon, an old Pueblo guide, killed. The Indians were then flanked and routed, Lieut. Reid, with a detachment of troops, is now following the trail." LEA & PERRIN'S.

The increasing desire to visit the various countries of the world, and observe the different habits and modes of living, indicates a growing intelligence. The observing traveler will notice the different styles of houses, dress, social customs, the change of air, water, cooking etc. At the poles, in the tropics, and all over he world, in every clime, the renowned Lea & same, appetizing and delicious, when used on meats, game, fish, in soups, gravies, etc. It re-tains its original excellence in all countries, and is known and prized everywhere.

Young ladies who delight in fair, fresh faces use Cuticura Medicinal Soap.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by takand all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Feptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire autritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

ZIMMERMAN—In this city June 14. Martha J., beloved wife of William Zimmerman, axed 51 years 11 months and 20 days.
Funeral from No. 645 West Van Buren-st., Tuesday, June 15, at 20 ciock p. m. Interment at Rosehill cemetery.

EF Bloomington (III.) papers please copy.

MILIES—The funeral of the late F. S. Miles will take place to-day from 507 South Haisted-st., at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Oakwood. by carriages to Oakwood.

SKINNER—June 5, at Herne, Texas, of hemorrhage of the lungs, John H. Skinner, son of Col.
Holly Skinner, of this city, aged 25 years.

FTCH—Suddenly, June 13, of heart disease, Edward M. Pitch.
Funeral from his late residence, 323 Lake-av., Wednesday, June 18, 20 clock p. m. Friends invited.

TENNEY—At No. 3 Lake-av., June 14, Annie, daughter of Ralph A. and Harriet N. Tenney, aged 22 years. daugner of Raips A. and harriet N. Tenney, aged Zyears.
Funeral from Chapel of Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak-ava. Wednesday at a p. m. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION PARTY OF LADIES

and gentlemen will start to-morrow by the Chicago & Nortwestern Railway for California and Oregon. You can yet join this party and sare over fill on the round trip. Tickets for sale as it? Clark-st.

A REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MENTINGWILL be held at Olivet Baptint of such at Sociock to-night.

M. C. W. EDDY. OF PHILADELPHIA, WILL M. conduct the n. on meeting to-day.

THE NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION holds its annual session in Chicago Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the prusent week. The meetings will be held at Hersbey Risil, commencing at 10 a. m. each day.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF LADY WASHINGTON Chapter No. 2, O. E. S., will take place next Thursday, June II, at Hiver Grove (not Riverside). Cars leave Northwestern Depot corner of Canal and Kintle-size, at 30 clock a. m. Good music in attendance. KATE CREED, Secretary. THE SIXTRENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold a grand ratification meeting this even-ing at No. 56 Clybour- v. All Republicans of the ward are invited to attend. W. O. LATTIMORE WILL LEAD THE GOSPE
So'clock this evening.

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AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS Tuesday, June 15, 9:30 a. m. Another 1,000 LOTS to Class.

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To which the attention of buyers is called. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Ancier ers. Thursday, June 17, at 9:30 /.. m.,

### REGULAR SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

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